DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 395 588 IR 055 892

AUTHOR	Dole, Wanda; And Others
TITLE	SUNY Stony Brook and the SUNY University Centers: Analysis of Monographic Acquisitions, 1984-1994.
INSTITUTION	State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook. Library.
PUB DATE	Apr 96
NOTE	70p.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Libraries; *Comparative Analysis; Consortia; *Data Analysis; Data Collection; Higher Education; *Library Acquisition; *Library Collection Development; Library Cooperation; Library Statistics; Optical Data Disks; Purchasing
IDENTIFIERS	Association of Research Libraries; Bar Graphs; *Monographs; *State University of New York Stony Brook

ABSTRACT

In 1989, the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) introduced a microcomputer-based evaluation tool called the Collection Analysis CD. In 1993, the SUNY Stony Brook Libraries used this tool to measure its collections against those of 27 Association of Research Libraries (ARL) peer libraries and of a "mythical" peer group. In 1996, the libraries of the State University of New York (SUNY) at Stony Brook used this CD-ROM to compare its collections to those of the SUNY University Center libraries at Albany, Binghamton, and Buffalo. Because these four libraries have formed a consortium for resource sharing and cooperative collection development, collection evaluation is seen as the first step toward drafting resource sharing agreements and assigning collection responsibilities. Five tables provide lists of subdivisions of ARL member institutions, a list of large academic libraries, and a list of priority academic programs at SUNY Stony Brook. Monograph purchases of each of the four consortium libraries are illustrated with 42 bar graphs. The consortium's total acquisitions are compared against totals from ARL members and large academic libraries; then the purchases of each individual library in various priority programs and other subject areas are compared to purchases in the same areas made by the other three members of the consortium. Data collectors found that while Stony Brook's capacity for acquisition did not compare favorably to the average ARL member, it was only slightly above or below Albany, Binghamton, and Buffalo in most disciplines. (Author/BEW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

IR

ED 395 588

SUNY Stony Brook and the SUNY University Centers:

Analysis of Monographic Acquisitions 1984 - 1994

Wanda Dole, Assistant Director of Libraries
for Collections and Public Services

and

The Collection Management and Development Committee
(Nathan Baum, Barbara Brand, Sherry Chang and Daniel Kinney)

April 1996

IR055892

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Wanda V. Dole

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)"

CONTENTS

1. Abstract. 1
2. Introduction. 2
3. Background: SUNY Centers' Cooperation. 3
4. Background: Evaluation of Monograph Collections. . 5
5. SUNY Centers Cooperative Collection Development. . 6
6. OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD 8
7. REPORTING RESULTS. 11
    1. Total Acquisitions
    2. Acquisitions by Discipline
    3. Acquisitions by Priority
    4. Acquisitions by Department or Library Allocation Unit
10. Conclusions. 14
11. References 15

TABLES

1. ARL Libraries in OCLC
2. ARL 1st Quartile (Largest) Libraries
3. ARL 2nd Quartile Libraries
4. Large Academic Libraries
5. Stony Brook Priority Programs

GRAPHS

1. Total Acquisitions: SUNY Centers
2. Total Acquisitions: SUNY Centers vs. ARL
3. Total Acquisitions: SUNY Centers vs. Large Academic Libraries
4. Humanities: SUNY Centers
5. Social Sciences: SUNY Centers
6. Sciences: SUNY Centers
7. First Priority Programs: SUNY Centers
8. Second Priority Programs: SUNY Centers
9. Third Priority Programs: SUNY Centers

10-42. Departmental Comparison

- 10. Anthropology
- 11. Art
- 12. Asian Languages
- 13. Biology
- 14. Chemistry
- 15. Classics
- 16. Computer Science
- 17. Earth & Space Science
- 18. Economics
- 19. Education (SPD)
- 20. Engineering
- 21. English
- 22. French
- 23. German
- 24. Hispanic Languages

25. History
26. Italian
27. Library Science
28. Linguistics
29. Literature (Comparative Studies)
30. Management
31. Maps
32. Marine & Atmospheric Science
33. Mathematics
34. Music
35. Philosophy
36. Physics
37. Political Science
38. Psychology
39. Religious Studies
40. Russian/Slavic
41. Sociology
42. Theater

ABSTRACT

In 1989, the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) introduced a microcomputer-based evaluation tool, the Collection Analysis CD (CACD). The tool is marketed and supported by AMIGOS, the independent OCLC network serving the southwestern United States. Since its introduction, the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD has been used by a number of individual libraries to measure their collections against those of peer libraries. In 1993, the SUNY Stony Brook Libraries used this tool to measure its collections against those of 27 Association of Research Libraries (ARL) peer libraries and of a "mythical" peer group. [1]

In 1996, the SUNY Stony Brook Libraries used the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD to compare its collections to those of the three other SUNY University Center Libraries (Albany, Binghamton, and Buffalo). This report presents the results of the 1996 OCLC/AMIGOS study.

INTRODUCTION

Libraries everywhere are facing the challenges of budgetary reductions, rapidly rising costs, reduced staffing, increased complexity, escalating user demands, rapid technological change, and increased demands for accountability from parent institutions. In response to these challenges, the libraries of the four graduate University Centers of the State University of New York (SUNY) formed a consortium for resource sharing and cooperative collection development.

Collection evaluation is the first step toward drafting resource sharing agreements and assigning collection responsibilities. The members of the SUNY consortium agreed to evaluate the overall strengths and weaknesses of their collections. The libraries identified overlap and evaluated use of their journal collections in 1991-92; in 1996 they evaluated and compared the monographic collections by using the OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD.

BACKGROUND: SUNY CENTERS' COOPERATION

Created in 1948, the State University of New York (SUNY) is the youngest and largest state university system in the United States. SUNY evolved from a mixture of teachers colleges, private institutions, and technical schools into a complex public system. SUNY currently enrolls 391,706 students at 29 state-operated campuses that consist of 4 doctoral granting university centers (2 with medical schools), 13 liberal arts colleges, 3 specialized colleges, 2 stand-alone medical schools, 6 two-year colleges of technology and agriculture, and 1 upper division institute of technology. SUNY also encompasses 35 community colleges and 5 statutory colleges.

The University Centers (SUNY Albany, SUNY Binghamton, SUNY Buffalo, and SUNY Stony Brook) are doctoral granting institutions with distinct academic strengths and research missions. The combined holdings of their libraries totals approximately 8,190,176 volumes. The distance between the Centers (100 to 500 miles) makes it a challenge for the libraries to cooperate or even to bring staff together to discuss cooperation. In 1989, the directors of the four University Center libraries developed a set of shared goals and published them in a January 1990 document, Strategic Directions for Cooperation Among the SUNY University Center Libraries, that has served as the framework for the cooperative projects. The document includes the principles the directors agreed upon and their philosophical commitment to work together to articulate achievable goals. [2] The document also enabled the four Centers to secure outside funding from the Council on Library

Resources (CLR) for several projects that provided practical experience and the basis for further cooperation. [3]

In 1991-92 four studies were undertaken to provide supporting data for planning and policy development. Two studies focused on the libraries' journal collections; the others examined interlibrary loan and faculty need for electronic information resources. The final report, Policy Issues in Cooperative Collection Development and Resource Sharing, and articles by SUNY Center librarians [4] provide detailed information on each study. This report presents the results of a 1996 study of the monograph collections.

EVALUATION OF THE MONOGRAPH COLLECTIONS

Until 1996, little effort had been devoted to evaluation of the monograph collections of the four SUNY University Center libraries. In the late 1970s Glyn Evans and others used OCLC archival tapes to conduct overlap studies of all SUNY libraries. [5] In 1993 Dole used the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD to evaluate SUNY Stony Brook's monograph collection against the collections of a set of 27 Association of Research Libraries peer libraries and of a "mythical" peer group. [6] The evaluation was conducted to investigate whether the Stony Brook libraries' collecting patterns matched University priorities.

Although there is a growing body of literature on overlap studies [7] and electronic collection analysis tools [8] such as the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD, there is little published on the use of the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD in evaluating consortium holdings. The literature contains no serious studies on the use of the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD in comparing the collections of a consortium with holdings the size of the SUNY University Centers for the purpose of cooperative collection development.

SUNY CENTERS COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Collection Development Officers of the four University Centers meet on a regular basis to plan and conduct resource sharing and cooperative collection development projects. In May 1995, the group formalized its structure and goals as follows:

1. Membership includes the collection development officer from each institution.
2. A volunteer leader is selected by the consensus of the group. This position rotates. Each term is a fiscal year only and leaders may not serve consecutive terms.
3. A recorder for the group is selected in the same way and follows the same term.

The group began discussing methods for evaluation of the monographic collections in September 1994. They discussed the Conspectus, a collection analysis instrument developed in the late 1970s by the Research Libraries Group (RLG). Libraries use this instrument to evaluate their collections, subject by subject, and assign rankings of from 0 to 5 to approximately 7,000 subjects, usually corresponding to small segments of the Library of Congress (LC) classification. Dole rejected the use of the Conspectus as a tool for evaluating the collections of the SUNY Center libraries because it was labor-intensive and subjective. At her suggestion, the group discussed the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD as an alternative method, examined demonstration copies, and met with representatives

of AMIGOS.

At a January 1995 meeting, they agreed that the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD project would enable the four University Center libraries to compare monographic holdings in much the same way that the CLR grant had enabled them to compare journal holdings. They expressed belief that the project would "inform collection development efforts by providing an objective measure of collections -- strengths and weaknesses --across the centers;...[and] help to unite the centers by providing them with both a common and comparative body of data that can be updated at regular intervals."

In April 1995, the group wrote to the directors of the SUNY Center libraries recommending that each campus invest approximately $6,000 in the OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis database and software. They based their recommendation on the conviction that this comparison of ten years of monographic purchases at the four centers would identify subject areas where they could target future resource sharing efforts and would assist them in reassessment of local collecting policies and fiscal allocations by comparing individual collection investments with program data already obtained from SUNY Central.

In the fall of 1995 three member libraries (Albany, Buffalo and Stony Brook) purchased the system; Binghamton chose not to participate in the study.

OCLC/AMIGOS CACD

The OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD is a microcomputer-based collection analysis tool developed by OCLC and marketed and supported by the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council (the independent OCLC network serving the southwestern United States). The standard package includes one compact disc with a database of 2.1 million short bibliographic records drawn from the OCLC Online Union Catalog for a ten year publication period (usually two years behind the current date). The records are based on the Library of Congress (LC) classification schedule.

The tool includes holdings records for 14 standard peer groups, software for statistical analysis, and the subscriber's holdings data on 5-1/4 and 3-1/2 inch high density diskettes, and a printed User Guide. Hardware requirements include an IBM-compatible microcomputer (386 or higher) with 640K of random access memory (300K ram is needed to run CACD) and a compact disc drive. The standard package requires a hard-disk drive with 10.5MB free space for the 14 standard peer groups; the standard plus package requires 42.5MB free space for the 14 standard peer groups and four user-defined peer groups. Software requirements include IBM or Microsoft MS-DOS 3.1 or higher, Microsoft MS-DOS CD-ROM extensions 2.0, or higher and a device driver for the CD-ROM.

The edition used in the SUNY Centers project included book titles published between 1984 and 1994. Serials, government documents, and dissertations are excluded. Each record

selected for the database must contain an LC classification number and be held by at least one academic or research library.

The 14 pre-defined peer groups included in the standard version are OCLC-member academic and research libraries that have actively cataloged during the decade covered by the database. The peer groups are based on factors such as collection size and academic degree programs.

The Standard Plus package includes the standard package and one to four user-defined peer groups. The three SUNY Center libraries participating in the study each purchased a Standard Plus package and added four peer groups: the three other consortium members individually and an aggregate of those three. For Stony Brook, the peer groups were: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, and SUNY Centers (the combined records for Albany, Binghamton, and Buffalo).

The CACD system provides three levels of analysis: collection metrics, subcollection metrics, and bibliographic lists. The collection metrics level is structured on the 33 divisions of the Library of Congress (LC) classification schedule. The subcollection metrics level corresponds to the National Shelf List 500 count, a subcomponent of the LC class divisions. In both the collection and subcollection levels, there are six statistical reports or tables. The system is menu-driven and simple to use. In addition to standard reports generated by the system, customized reports can be produced by transferring data to spreadsheets or other

programs.

The participating libraries (Albany, Buffalo and Stony Brook) met in December 1995 to plan studies based on CACD and assign responsibility for those studies. Studies completed to date include:

1. Albany produced a preliminary spreadsheet combining the Collection Metrics for all four Center libraries.
2. Stony Brook produced this study, a comparison at the Subcollections level and produced charts based on subject field or allocation unit. As a result of the 1993 OCLC/AMIGOS CACD study, Stony Brook had examined the units used in its acquisitions and access budget and correlated those units with Library of Congress classification numbers.

REPORTING RESULTS

The authors spent February and March 1996 using OCLC/AMIGOS CACD to compare Stony Brook's collecting patterns with those of the other Center libraries. They used the Subcollection Counts mode of the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD to compare specific call number ranges of Stony Brook's 1984-1994 acquisitions to those of the other Center libraries.

They input these figures in a spreadsheet program and produced graphs for:

1. total acquisitions (Graphs 1-3)
2. acquisitions by broad discipline: sciences, social sciences and humanities (Graph 4-6)
3. acquisitions according to Stony Brook priorities: academic departments ranked as primary, secondary and tertiary in importance to the university (Graphs 7-9)
4. acquisitions by department or library allocation unit (Graph 10-42).

Total acquisitions

1. SUNY Centers. The conclusion we draw from the comparison of the 1984-1994 acquisitions is that the total number of titles acquired by Stony is similar that acquired by Albany and Buffalo, but less than acquired by Binghamton (the only non-ARL library of the four SUNY Centers). Graph 1.
2. ARL Libraries in OCLC (Table 1). Stony Brook does not fare as well when compared to ARL libraries. Stony Brook acquired fewer titles than the average ARL library, the average first quartile ARL libraries (Table 1), and the

average second quartile ARL library (Table 3). Graph 2.
3. Large Academic Libraries (non-ARL academic libraries with over 1 million volumes , (Table 4). Graph 3

Acquisitions by broad discipline

Humanities: Stony Brook acquired more titles than Albany or Buffalo, but less than Binghamton (Graph 4). Social Sciences: Stony Brook acquired slightly more titles than Albany, but less than Buffalo and Binghamton (Graph 5). Sciences: Stony Brook acquired more titles than the other three libraries, but only slightly more than Binghamton (Binghamton acquired 29,010 titles; Stony Brook, 29,557). Graph 6.

Acquisitions according to Stony Brook priorities

During the 1992-93 Stony Brook Libraries Collection Analysis Project (CAP), the Task Force on Collection Analysis divided university programs into primary, secondary, and tertiary on the basis of doctoral programs and the number of research faculty. The Task Force defined primary programs as those with highly ranked doctoral programs, high enrollment, and relatively high numbers of active research faculty. Secondary programs also have doctoral programs but lower enrollment and lower numbers of active research faculty than primary programs. Tertiary programs are those without doctoral programs and with low enrollment and fewer faculty The rankings suggested by this Task Force are supported by the

recommendations of the 1996 Academic Plan for the West Campus academic units. Following the suggestions of the CAP Task Force, LC classification numbers (later refined to National Shelf List 500 classes) were linked to the prioritized lists of programs (Table 5).

For first priority programs, Stony Brook acquired more titles than Albany, but less than Buffalo and Binghamton. (Graph 7). For second priority programs, Stony Brook acquired more than Albany and Buffalo, but less than Binghamton (Graph 8). For third priority programs, Stony Brook acquired more titles than any of the other Center libraries (Graph 9). This pattern of acquiring more monographs in supporting third priority programs than first and second priority programs was noted in the 1993 OCLC/AMIGOS CACD study.

Acquisitions by department or library allocation unit

See Graphs 10 - 42 for department by department comparison.

CONCLUSIONS

As soon as the first charts from the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD project were printed, it was possible to see how the project could meet the goals the SUNY University Center Collection Development Officers set. It can:

1. identify subject areas where the Centers can target future resource sharing efforts;
2. assist in reassessment of local collecting policies and fiscal allocations by comparing individual collection investments with those of the other Center libraries and with SUNY Central program data describing all four universities curricula;
3. confirm the Center Collection Development Officers' belief that cooperation among research libraries improves individual library success in fulfilling local needs by identifying the amount of unique resources quickly available at the other libraries using Empire Express (an interlibrary loan services between the SUNY Centers).

REFERENCES

1. Wanda V. Dole, "Myth and Reality: Using the OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD to Measure Collections against Peer Collections and Against Institutional Priorities," Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory 18:2 (1994), 179-192. D.T.W.Z. Consultants at Large (Frank Dima, Shou-Chin Tsai, Hsaio-Chin Wu, Gordana Zezlj). SUNY at Stony Brook: Library Collection Analysis. Final report submitted to Harriman School for group project, April 19, 1993.

2. Wanda Dole and John Smith, "Planning and Policy Issues in Interlibrary Cooperation: the State University of New York Experience," in Proceedings of Crimea '95: Libraries and Associations in the Transient World: New Technologies and New Forms of Cooperation (Eupatory, Republic of Crimea, Ukraine: June 10-18, 1995) Vol. 1, 43-48.

3. Dole and Smith. Crimea 95.

4. Judith A. Adams and Sharon C. Bonk, "Electronic Information Technologies and Resources: Use by University Faculty and Faculty Preferences for Related Library Services," College and Research Libraries 56, 4 (March 1995): 119-131. Wanda V. Dole and Sherry S. Chang, "Survey and Analysis of Demand for Journals at the State University of New York at Stony Brook," Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory 20:1 (1996), 23-38. Maiken Naylor, "A Comparison of Two Methodologies for Counting Periodical Use," Serials Review. 9, 1 (Spring 1993): 277-34, 62. Maiken Naylor, "Comparative Results of Two Current Periodicals Use Studies," Library Resources & Technical Services 38, 4 (October 1994): 373-388. Dole and Smith, Crimea 95.

5. Glyn T. Evans, Roger Gifford and Donald R. Franz, Collection Development Using OCLC Archival Tapes: Final Report (Albany. NY: Office of Library Services, SUNY Central Administration, 1977). (ERIC Document 152 299)

6. Dole, "Myth and Reality".

7. For overview of overlap studies, see William Gray Potter, "Studies of Collection Overlap: A Literature Review," Library Research 4 (Spring 1982), 3-21, and "Collection Overlap in the LCS Network in Illinois," Library Quarterly 45/2 (1986), 119-141. See also, Thomas E. Noffsinger, Collection Evaluation in Academic Libraries (Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1992), 74-82.

8. Noffsinger, Collection Evaluation, 209-222. For complete description of the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD, see OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD: User Guide. 2nd ed. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC, 1993, product description sheets such as "OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis Systems" (F9154. March 18, 1992) and CACD Occasional News. See also Charles W. Brownson, "The

Vanilla Library." Available through Library Collection Development List (COLLDV-L@VM.USC.EDU) no. 134, Selection Strategies. Suzanne D. Gyeszly, Gary Allen and Charles R. Smith, "Achieving Academic Excellence in Higher education Through Improved Research Collections: Using OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD for Collection Building." in Academic Libraries: Achieving Excellence in Higher Education: Proceedings of the Sixth National Conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries. Salt Lake City, Utah. April 12-14. Chicago: ACRL, 1992. Albert H. Joy, "The OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD: A Unique Tool for Collection Evaluation and Development." Resource Sharing and Information Networks, 1/8 (1993), 23-43. Benita Weber Vassallo, "OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD." Against the Grain 2/2 (1990), 30-31. Sherry L. Vellucci, "OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD: Broadening the Scope of Use," OCLC Systems and Services 9/2 (Summer 1993), 49-53. Michael G. Webster, "Using the AMIGOS/OCLC Collection Analysis CD and Student Credit Hour Statistics to Evaluate Collection Growth Patterns and Potential Demand," Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory 19/2 (1995), 197-210.

TABLES

1 ARL Libraries in OCLC (76)

AAA	Auburn Univ
ALM	Univ of Alabama
AUM	Univ of Massachusetts—Amherst
AZS	Arizona St Univ
AZU	Univ of Arizona
BOS	Boston Univ
bzm	Boston Univ Sch of Theology
BUF	SUNY at Buffalo
CGU	Univ of Chicago
CIN	Univ of Cincinnati
CLU	UCLA Libraries
COD	Univ of Colorado—Boulder
COF	Colorado State Univ
CRU	Univ of California—Riverside
CUI	Univ of California—Irvine
CUS	Univ of California— San Diego
CUY	Univ of California—Berkeley
CWR	Case Western Reserve Univ
DGU	Georgetown Univ
DHU	Howard Univ
DLM	Univ of Delaware
DRB	Dartmouth College
EEM	Michigan St Univ
EMU	Emory Univ
EYW	Wayne St Univ
FDA	Florida St Univ
FQG	Univ of Miami
FUG	Univ of Florida
fua	Univ of Florida Ag Lib
GAT	Georgia Inst of Tech
GUA	Univ of Georgia
GZM	Univ of Wisconsin—Madison
gzi	Univ of Wisconsin—Madison Instructional Mat Ctr
wix	Univ of Wisconsin—Steenbock Memorial Lib
wiy	Univ of Wisconsin—Primate Center
wue	Univ of Wisconsin—Madison Engineering Lib
HLS	Harvard Univ
bha	Harvard Divinity Sch
cls	Harvard Univ—Cabot Science Lib
fll	Harvard Univ—Frances Loeb Lib
hbs	Harvard Business Sch—Baker Lib
hhg	Harvard Univ—Houghton Lib
hmg	Harvard Univ—Gutman Lib
hmm	Harvard Univ—Off for Info Syst
hmu	Harvard Univ—Loeb Music Lib
hmy	Harvard Univ—Yenching Lib
hra	Harvard Univ—Archives
mcs	Harvard Univ—MCSS
toz	Harvard Univ—Tozzer Lib
HUH	Univ of Hawaii—Hamilton Lib
IAY	Univ of Illinois at Chicago
izb	Univ of Illinois at Chicago—Circle Energy Lib
IND	Univ of Notre Dame
IPL	Purdue Univ
IQU	Univ of New Mexico
IUL	Indiana Univ
IWA	Iowa St Univ
IXA	Univ of Texas—Austin
JHE	Johns Hopkins Univ
jha	Johns Hopkins Univ—Applied Physics Lab
KKU	Univ of Kansas
kfs	Univ of Kansas—Spencer Lib
KSU	Kent St Univ
ksf	Kent St Univ—A-V Services
KUK	Univ of Kentucky
LDL	Univ of Nebraska—Lincoln
LRU	Tulane Univ
LUU	Louisiana St Univ
MNU	Univ of Minnesota—Minneapolis
fwb	Univ of Minnesota—Freshwater Biological Inst
MUU	Univ of Missouri—Columbia
MYG	Massachusetts Inst of Tech
NAM	SUNY at Albany
NDD	Duke Univ
NJR	Rutgers Univ
NOC	Univ of North Carolina—Chapel Hill
NRC	North Carolina St Univ
nrv	North Carolina St Univ Sch of Veterinary Medicine
OKS	Oklahoma St Univ
OKU	Univ of Oklahoma
ORU	Univ of Oregon
OSU	Ohio St Univ
PAU	Univ of Pennsylvania
PIT	Univ of Pittsburgh
RBN	Brown Univ
RCE	Rice Univ
RRR	Univ of Rochester
SOI	Southern Illinois Univ
SUC	Univ of South Carolina
SYB	Syracuse Univ
TJC	Vanderbilt Univ
TKN	Univ of Tennessee
TXA	Texas A & M Univ
TXH	Univ of Houston
UCW	Univ of Connecticut
UIU	Univ of Illinois
UMC	Univ of Maryland
UPM	Pennsylvania St Univ
UUM	Univ of Utah
VA●	Univ of Virginia
VPI	Virginia Polytechnic Inst & St Univ
WAU	Univ of Washington
WTU	Washington Univ
YSM	SUNY at Stony Brook

TABLE 2

2 ARL 1st Quartile (Largest) (18)

AZU	Univ of Arizona
CGU	Univ of Chicago
CLU	UCLA Libraries
CUY	Univ of California—Berkeley
GZM	Univ of Wisconsin—Madison
gzi	Univ of Wisconsin—Madison Instructional Mat Ctr
wix	Univ of Wisconsin—Steenbock Memorial Lib
wiy	Univ of Wisconsin—Primate Center
wue	Univ of Wisconsin—Madison Engineering Lib
HLS	Harvard Univ
bha	Harvard Divinity Sch
cls	Harvard Univ—Cabot Science Lib
fll	Harvard Univ—Frances Loeb Lib
hbs	Harvard Business Sch—Baker Lib
hhg	Harvard Univ—Houghton Lib
hmg	Harvard Univ—Gutman Lib
hmm	Harvard Univ—Off for Info Syst
hmu	Harvard Univ—Loeb Music Lib
hmy	Harvard Univ—Yenching Lib
hra	Harvard Univ—Archives
mcs	Harvard Univ—MCSS
toz	Harvard Univ—Tozzer Lib
IUL	Indiana Univ
IXA	Univ of Texas—Austin
MNU	Univ of Minnesota—Minneapolis
fwb	Univ of Minnesota—Freshwater Biological Inst
NDD	Duke Univ
NJR	Rutgers Univ
NOC	Univ of North Carolina—Chapel Hill
OSU	Ohio St Univ
PAU	Univ of Pennsylvania
UIU	Univ of Illinois
UPM	Pennsylvania St Univ
VA●	Univ of Virginia
WAU	Univ of Washington

TABLE 3

3 ARL 2nd Quartile (Next Largest) (20)

AUM	Univ of Massachusetts—Amherst
AZS	Arizona St Univ
BUF	SUNY at Buffalo
COD	Univ of Colorado—Boulder
EEM	Michigan St Univ
EYW	Wayne St Univ
FUG	Univ of Florida
fua	Univ of Florida Ag Lib
GUA	Univ of Georgia
HUH	Univ of Hawaii—Hamilton Lib
JHE	Johns Hopkins Univ
jha	Johns Hopkins Univ—Applied Physics Lab
KKU	Univ of Kansas
kfs	Univ of Kansas—Spencer Lib
KUK	Univ of Kentucky
LUU	Louisiana St Univ
MUU	Univ of Missouri—Columbia
OKU	Univ of Oklahoma
PIT	Univ of Pittsburgh
RBN	Brown Univ
RRR	Univ of Rochester
SUC	Univ of South Carolina
SYB	Syracuse Univ
UCW	Univ of Conneticut
WTU	Washington Univ

TABLE 4

4 Large Academic Libraries (95)

ABC	Univ of Alabama—Birmingham
AFU	Univ of Arkansas
AKR	Univ of Akron
AMH	Amherst College
BBH	Bowdoin College
BGU	Bowling Green St Univ
BMC	Bryn Mawr College
BNG	SUNY at Binghamton
BXM	Boston College
CDS	San Diego St Univ
CLA	California St Univ—Los Angeles
CLO	California St Univ—Long Beach
CNO	California St Univ—Northridge
COV	Univ of Northern Colorado
CPS	Cal Polytechnic St Univ (San Luis Obispo)
CSJ	San Jose St Univ
CSM	Southern California College
CSU	Cleveland St Univ
CUN	Univ of California—San Francisco
CUZ	Univ of California—Santa Cruz
DCU	Catholic Univ
DGW	George Washington Univ
DVP	Univ of Denver
ERE	East Carolina Univ
EWF	Wake Forest Univ
EXN	Andrews Univ
EXW	Western Michigan Univ
EZC	Central Michigan Univ
FHM	Univ of South Florida
fhu	Univ of South Florida—Media Center
GSU	Georgia St Univ
GZN	Univ of Wisconsin—Milwaukee
GZQ	Marquette Univ
HDC	Claremont College
IAD	Eastern Illinois Univ
IAI	Illinois St Univ
IAL	Loyola Univ of Chicago
icm	Loyola Univ Science Lib
jft	Loyola Univ of Chicago—Lewis Towers
IAT	Southern Ill Univ—Edwardsville
IBS	Ball St Univ
IBV	Newberry Lib
ICU	Texas Christian Univ
IEA	East Texas St Univ
ILU	Texas Tech Univ
INT	Univ of North Texas
IRU	New Mexico St Univ
ISM	Southern Methodist Univ
fks	SMU Fikes Hall—DeGoyler Lib
ISU	Indiana St Univ
IWU	Texas Woman's Univ—Also School of Lib Science
IYU	Baylor Univ
JNA	Northern Illinois Univ
KEU	Eastern Kentucky Univ
KKR	Emporia St Univ
KKS	Kansas St Univ—Farrell Lib
KLG	Univ of Louisville
KNV	Western Kentucky Univ
KSW	Wichita St Univ
LSB	Southern Univ
LYU	Lehigh Univ
MBB	Brandeis Univ
MCW	Central Missouri St Univ
MEU	Univ of Maine—Orono
MFM	Mississippi St Univ
MIA	Miami Univ
MUM	Univ of Mississippi
NDU	National Defense Univ
NGU	Univ of North Carolina—Greensboro
NHM	Univ of New Hampshire
NIU	Univ of Northern Iowa
OBE	Oberlin College
OKO	Oral Roberts Univ
ORE	Oregon St Univ
OUN	Ohio Univ
PMC	Carnegie Mellon Univ
PSC	Swarthmore College
psh	Swarthmore College—Friends Historical Lib
psp	Swarthmore College—Peace Collection
RIU	Univ of Rhode Island
SEA	Clemson Univ
SHH	Sam Houston St Univ
SNN	Smith College
TMA	Memphis St Univ
TOL	Univ of Toledo
TXI	Southwest Texas St Univ
TXO	Univ of Texas—Permian Basin
TXT	Texas Southern Univ
TXU	Univ of Texas—El Paso
TYC	Trinity College (Connecticut)
UMK	Univ of Missouri—Kansas City
UUS	Utah St Univ
VDB	Brooklyn College
VRC	Virginia Commonwealth Univ
VTU	Univ of Vermont
VWM	College of William & Mary
VYF	Fordham Univ
WLU	Wesleyan Univ
WVU	West Virginia Univ
WYU	Univ of Wyoming
XII	Saint Louis Univ—Pius XII Lib
YYP	Yeshiva Univ
ZGM	CUNY Grad Lib
ZIH	Hofstra Univ
ZXC	City College (CUNY)

TABLE 5

NSL 500 Range

1st Priority
- Biology (QH-QR)
- Chemistry (QD)
- Engineering (T-TP)
- English (PE,PN1-1590,PN3311-6790,PR,PS)
- History (C,D,E,F)
- Math (QA)
- Music (M)
- Physics (QC)
- Psychology (BF)
- Sociology (HM-HX)

2nd Priority
- Anthropology (GF-GV)
- Art (N-NX)
- Earth & Space Science (GB,QE)
- Economics (HI,HJ)
- Hispanic Languages (PC5001-5498,PQ6001-9999)
- Linguistics (P-PB)
- Management (HF-HJ)
- Marine & Atmospheric Sciences (GC,QC)
- Philosophy (B-BD)
- Political Science (J)
- Theater (PN2200-3300, PN1560-1590)
- Women's Studies

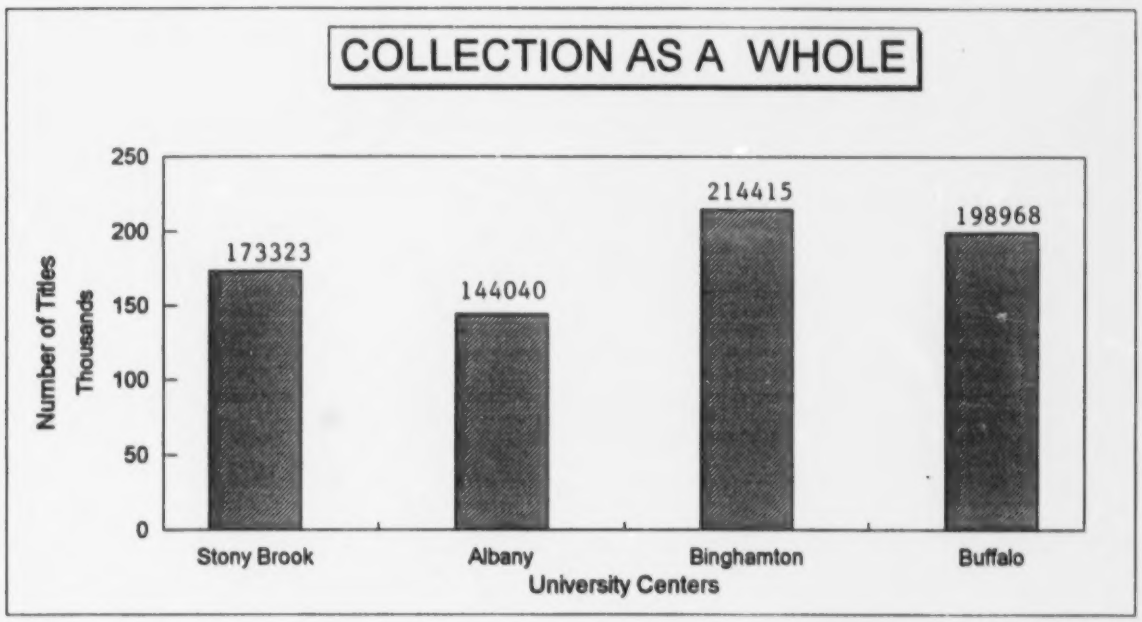
3rd Priority
- Africana Studies (E140-200)
- Classics (PA)
- Comparative Studies (PNH441-1000)
- French (PC2001-3761,PQ1-3999)
- German (PD,PF,PT)
- Italian (PC1001-1977,PQ4001-5999)
- Russian/Slavic Languages (PG,PH)
- Religious Studies (BL-BX)

GRAPHS

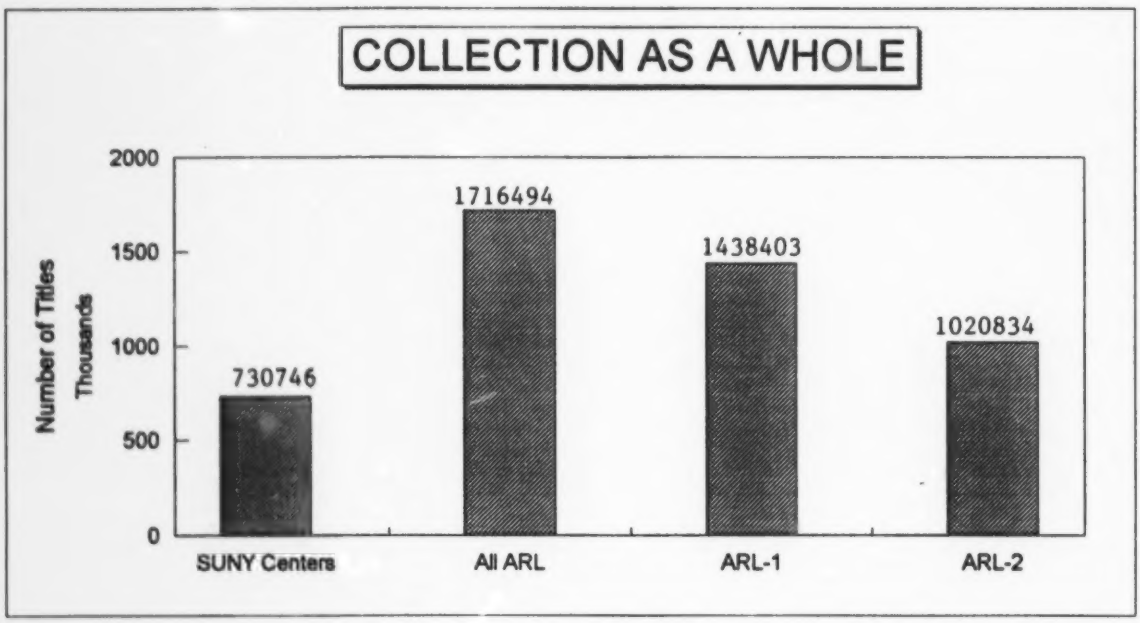
Monograph Acquisitions

1984 - 1994

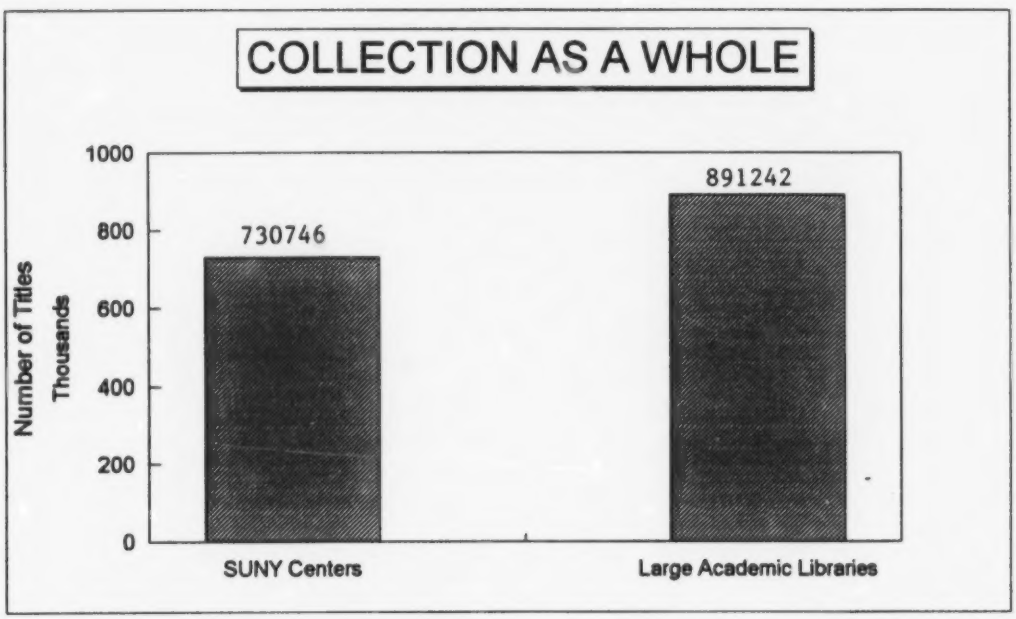
GRAPH 1


COLLECTION AS A WHOLE
Number of Titles
Thousands
250
200
150
100
50
0
173323
144040
214415
198968
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

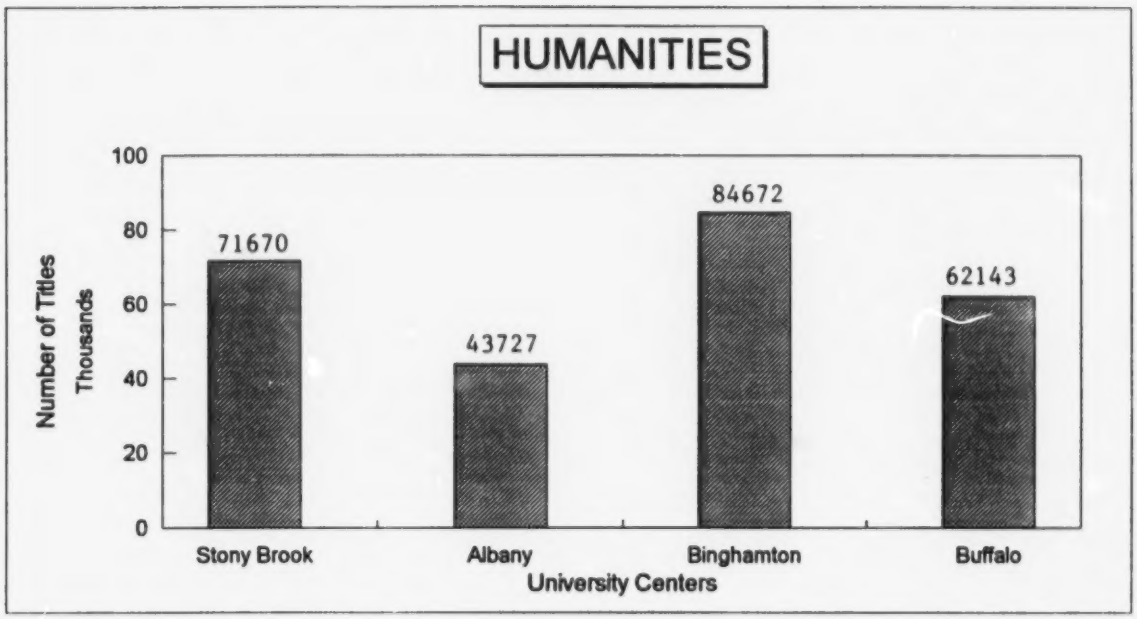
GRAPH 2


COLLECTION AS A WHOLE
Number of Titles
Thousands
2000
1500
1000
500
0
730746
1716494
1438403
1020834
SUNY Centers
All ARL
ARL-1
ARL-2

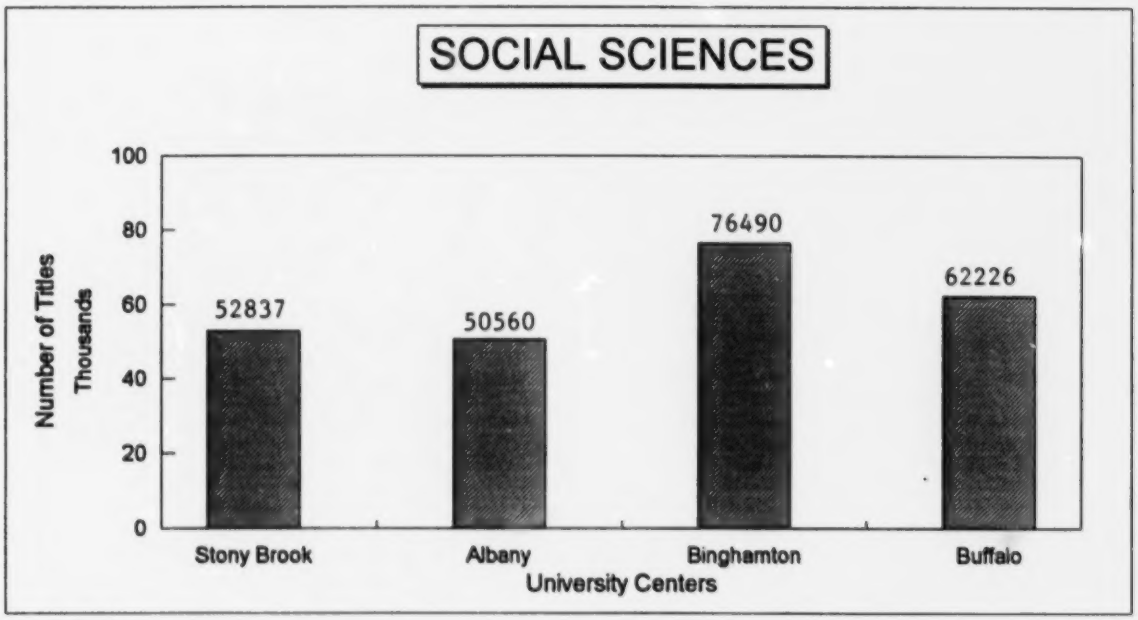
GRAPH 3


COLLECTION AS A WHOLE
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Number of Titles
Thousands
730746
891242
SUNY Centers
Large Academic Libraries

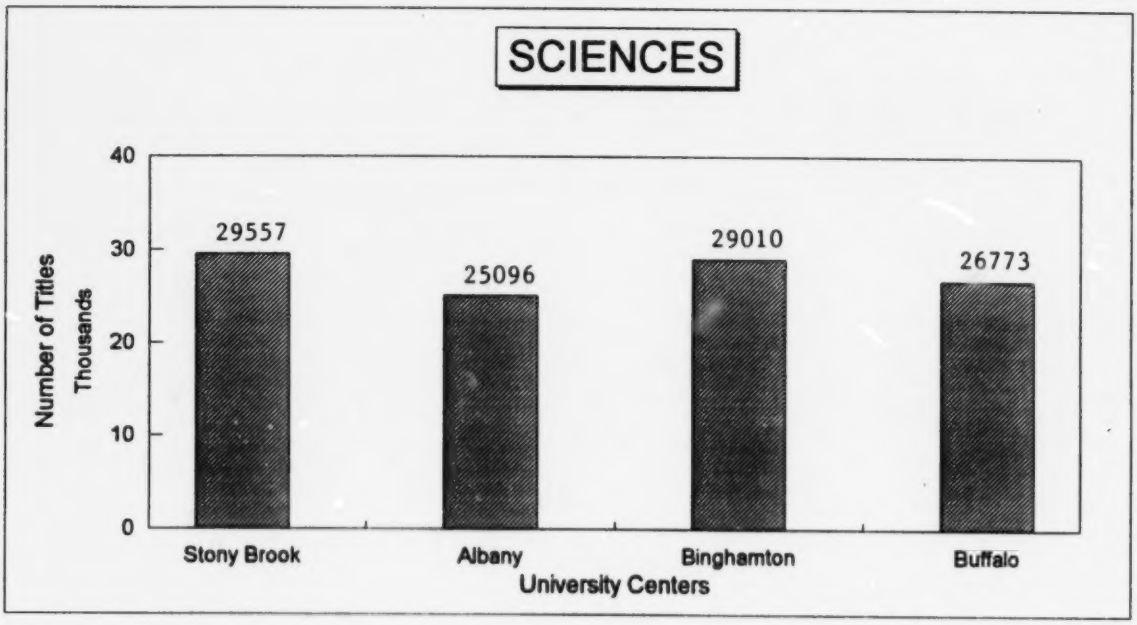
GRAPH 4


HUMANITIES
Number of Titles
Thousands
100
80
60
40
20
0
71670
43727
84672
62143
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

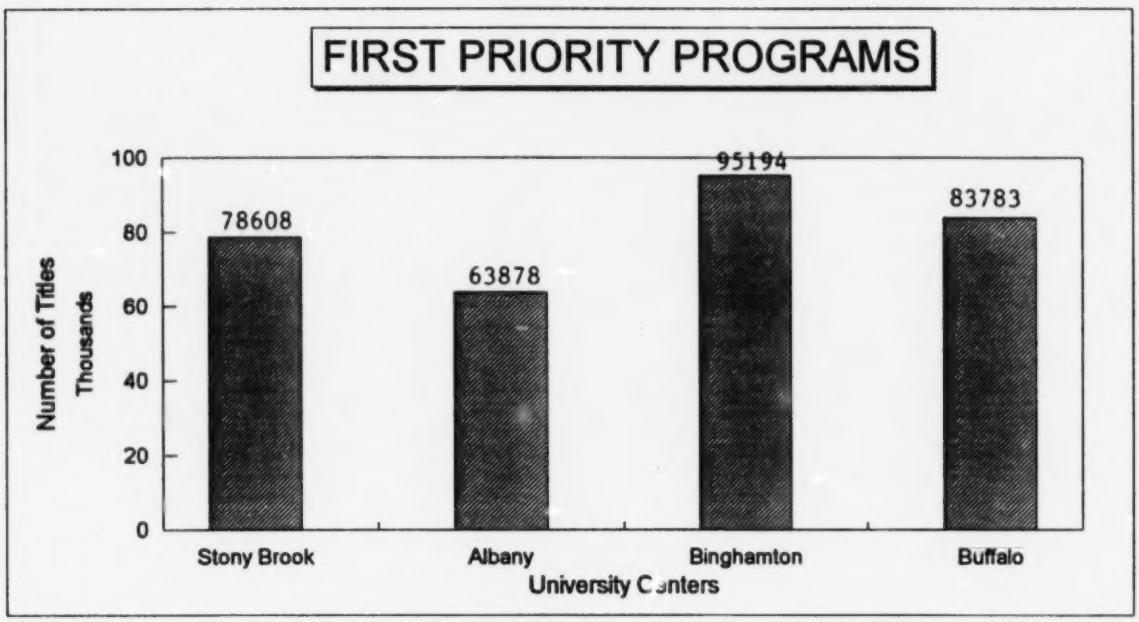
GRAPH 5


SOCIAL SCIENCES
Number of Titles
Thousands
100
80
60
40
20
0
52837
50560
76490
62226
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

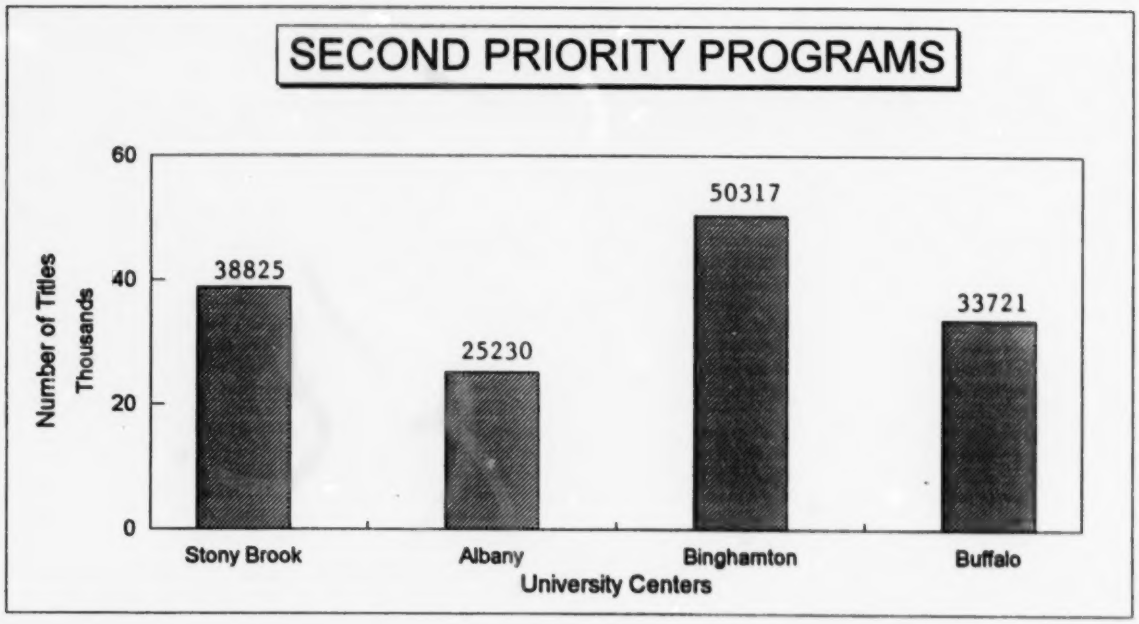
GRAPH 6


SCIENCES
Number of Titles
Thousands
40
30
20
10
0
29557
25096
29010
26773
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

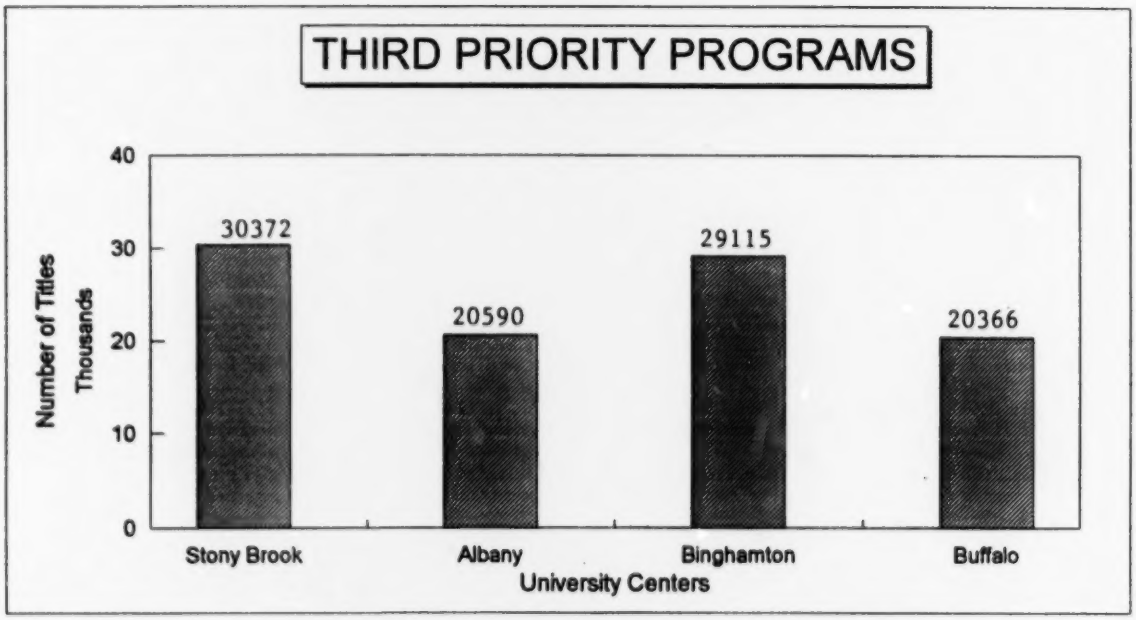
GRAPH 7


FIRST PRIORITY PROGRAMS
Number of Titles
Thousands
100
80
60
40
20
0
78608
63878
95194
83783
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

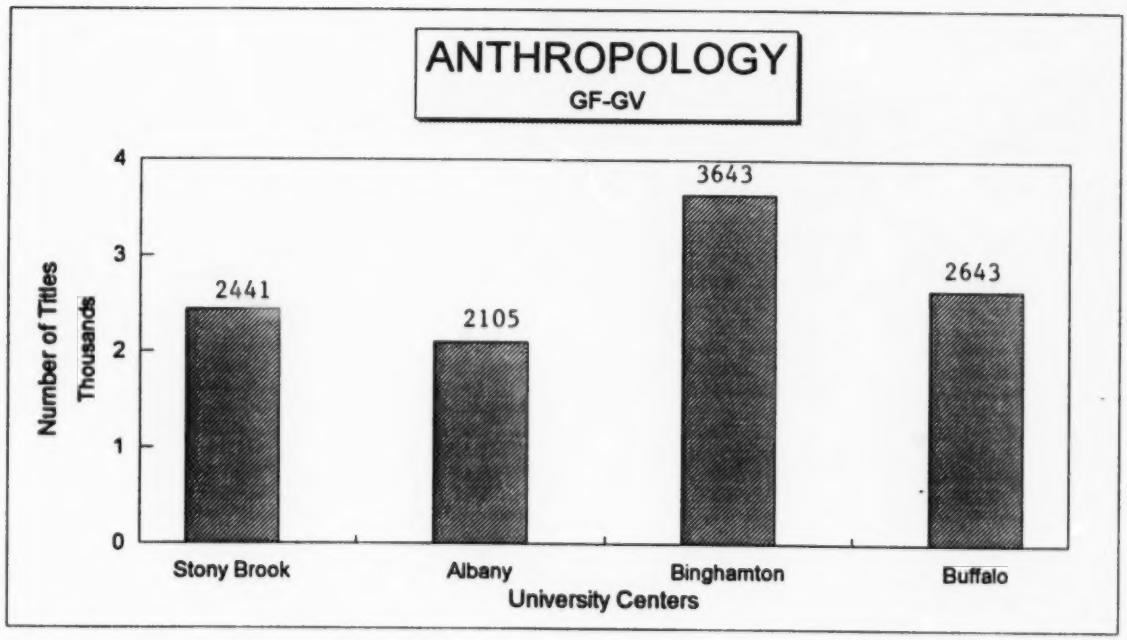
GRAPH 8


SECOND PRIORITY PROGRAMS
Number of Titles
Thousands
60
40
20
0
38825
25230
50317
33721
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

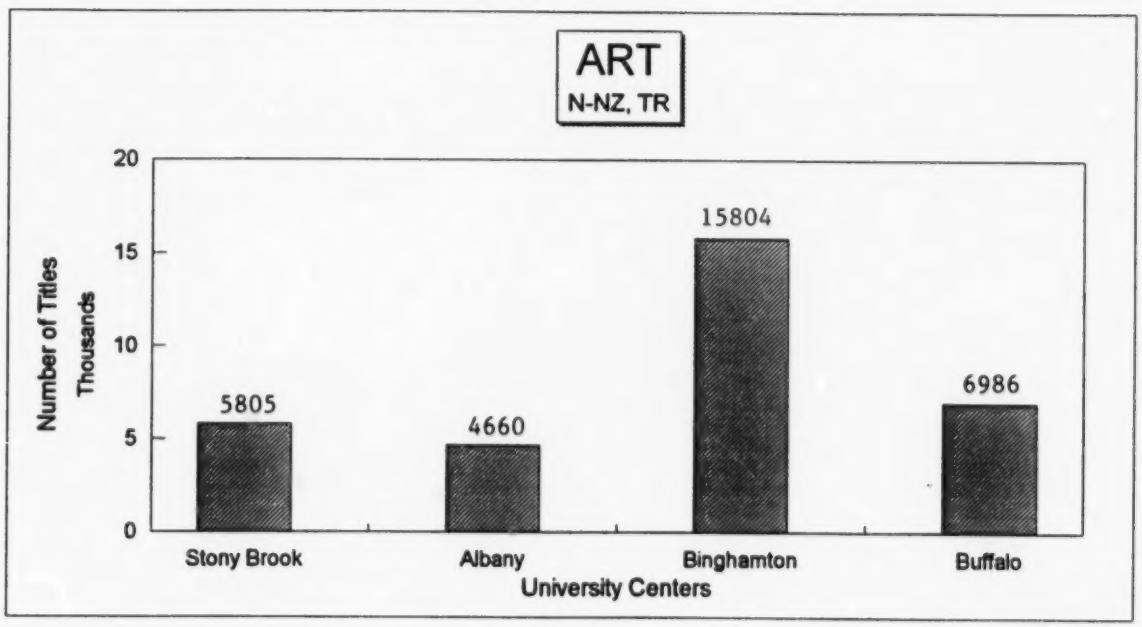
GRAPH 9


THIRD PRIORITY PROGRAMS
Number of Titles
Thousands
40
30
20
10
0
30372
20590
29115
20366
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

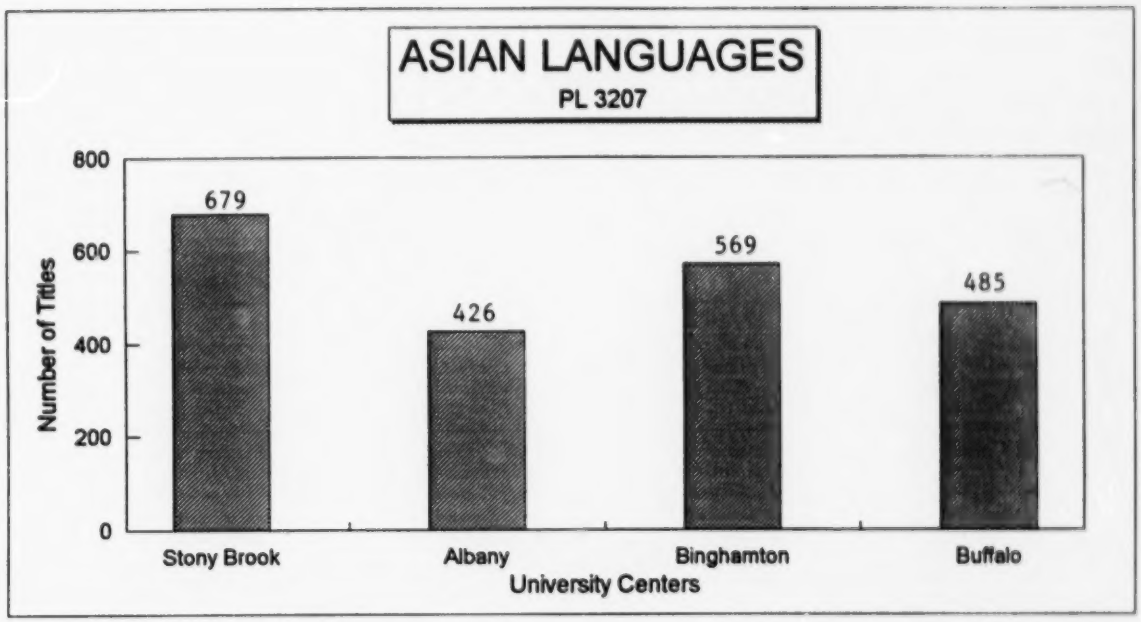
GRAPH 10


ANTHROPOLOGY
GF-GV
Number of Titles
Thousands
4
3
2
1
0
2441
2105
3643
2643
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

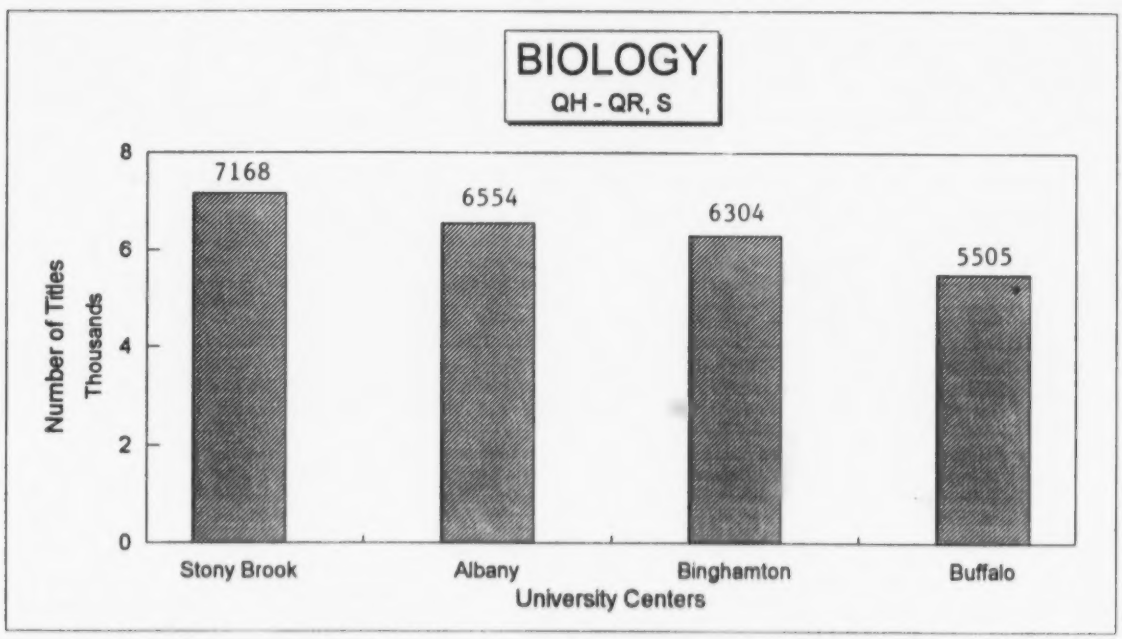
GRAPH 11


ART
N-NZ, TR
Number of Titles
Thousands
20
15
10
5
0
5805
4660
15804
6986
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

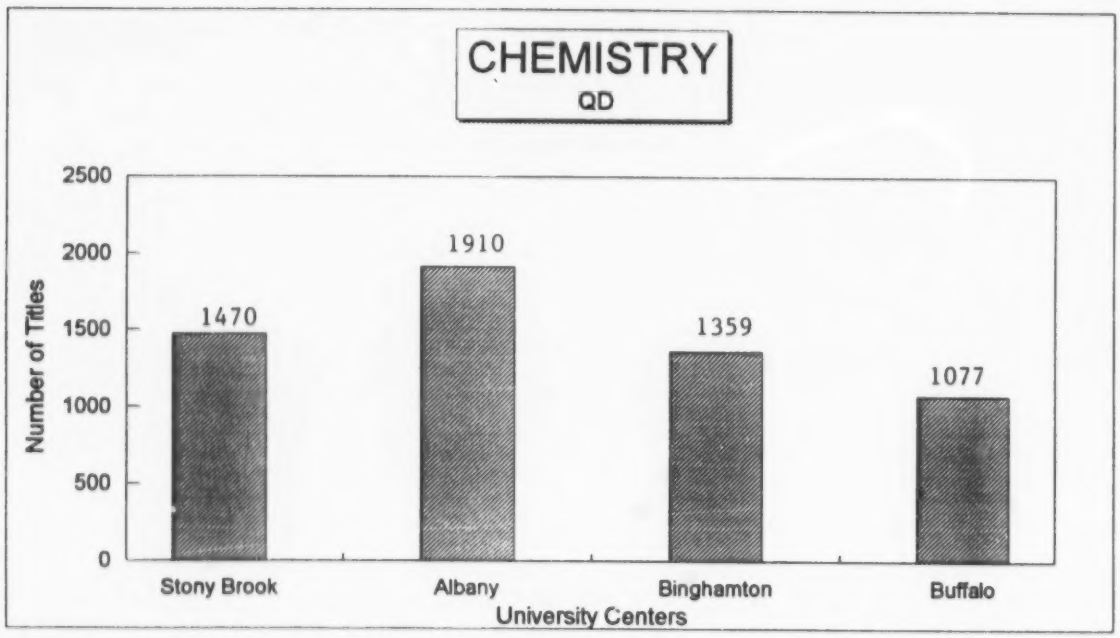
GRAPH 12


ASIAN LANGUAGES
PL 3207
800
600
400
200
0
Number of Titles
679
426
569
485
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

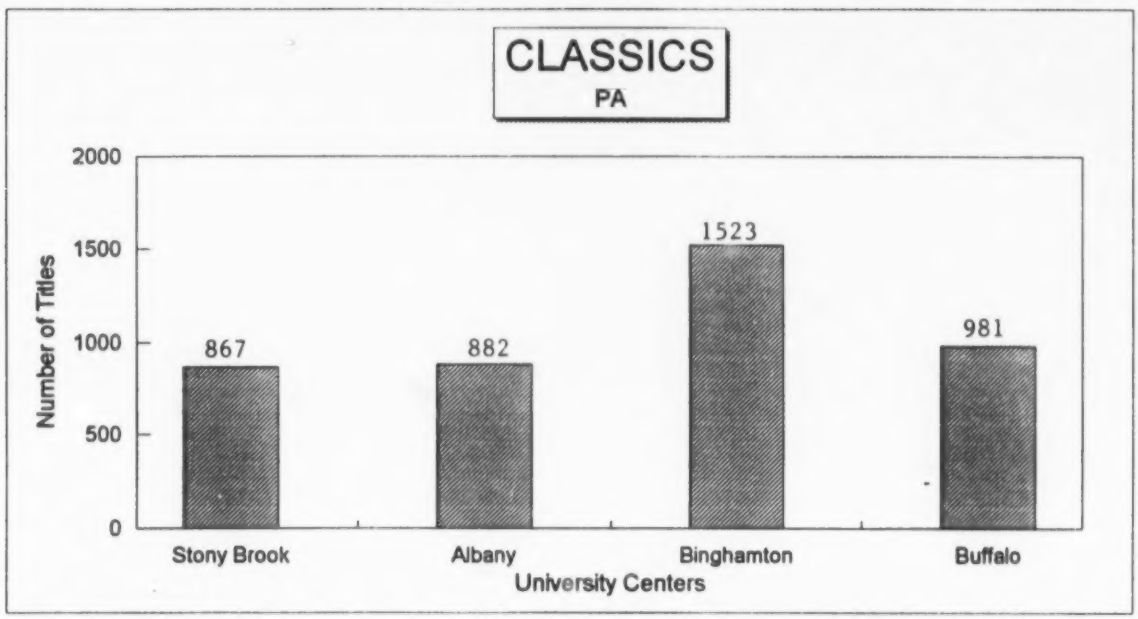
GRAPH 13


BIOLOGY
QH - QR, S
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
7168
6554
6304
5505
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

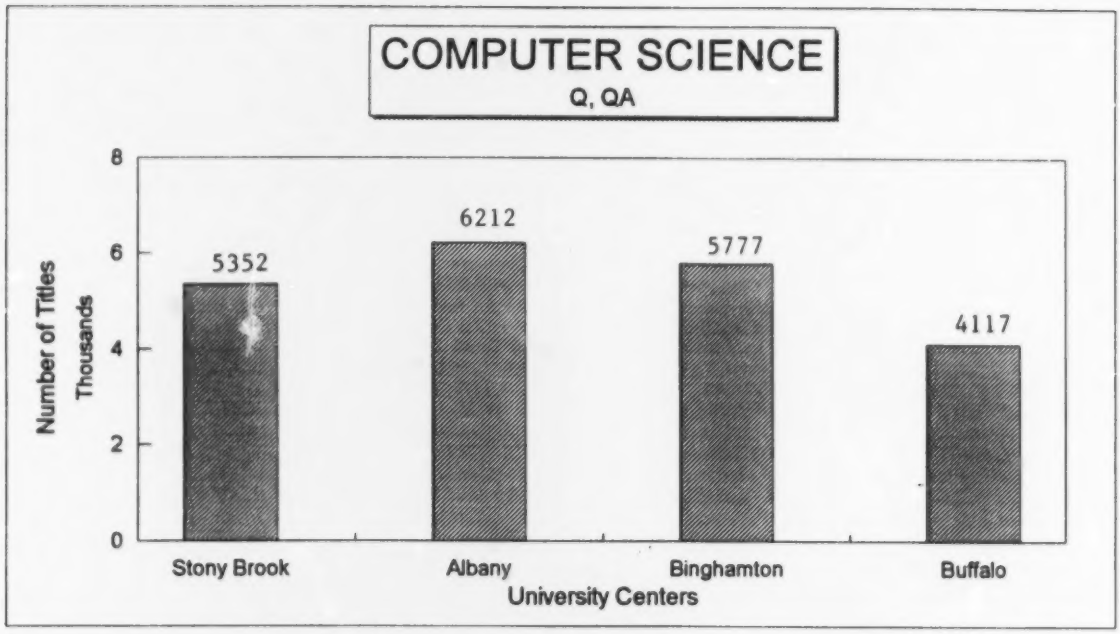
GRAPH 14


CHEMISTRY
QD
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Number of Titles
1470
1910
1359
1077
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

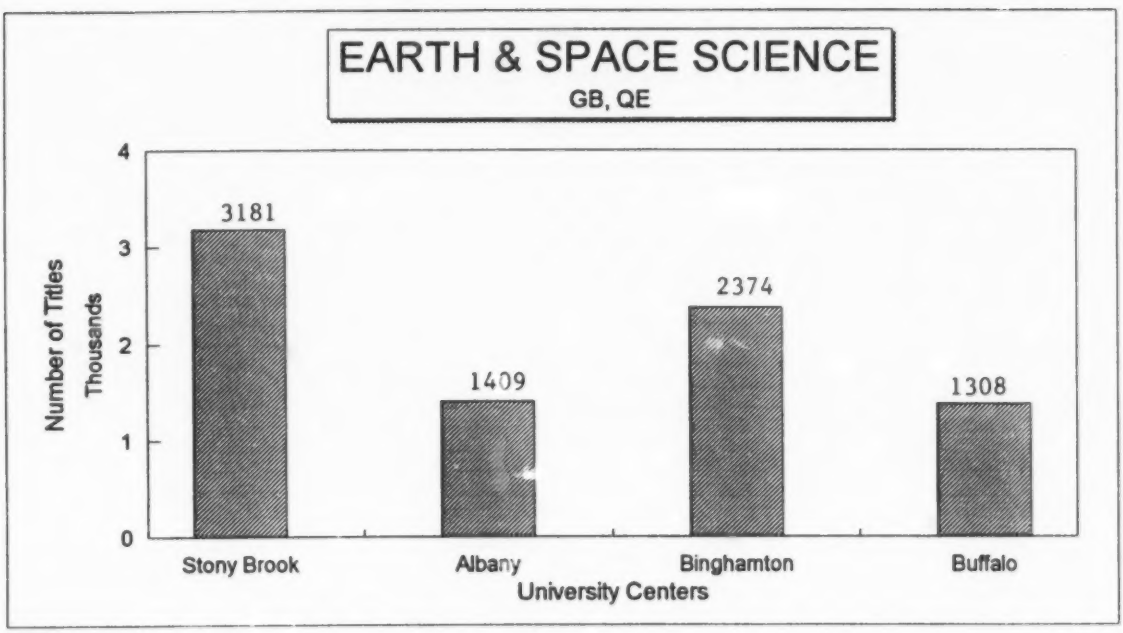
GRAPH 15


CLASSICS
PA
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Number of Titles
867
882
1523
981
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

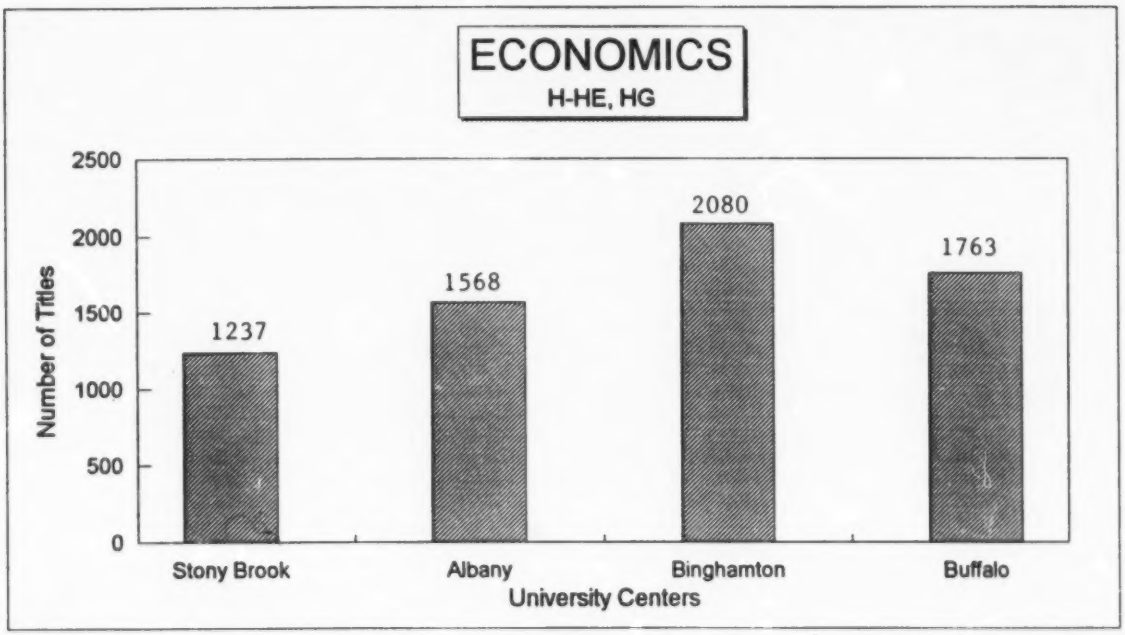
GRAPH 16


COMPUTER SCIENCE
Q, QA
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
5352
6212
5777
4117
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

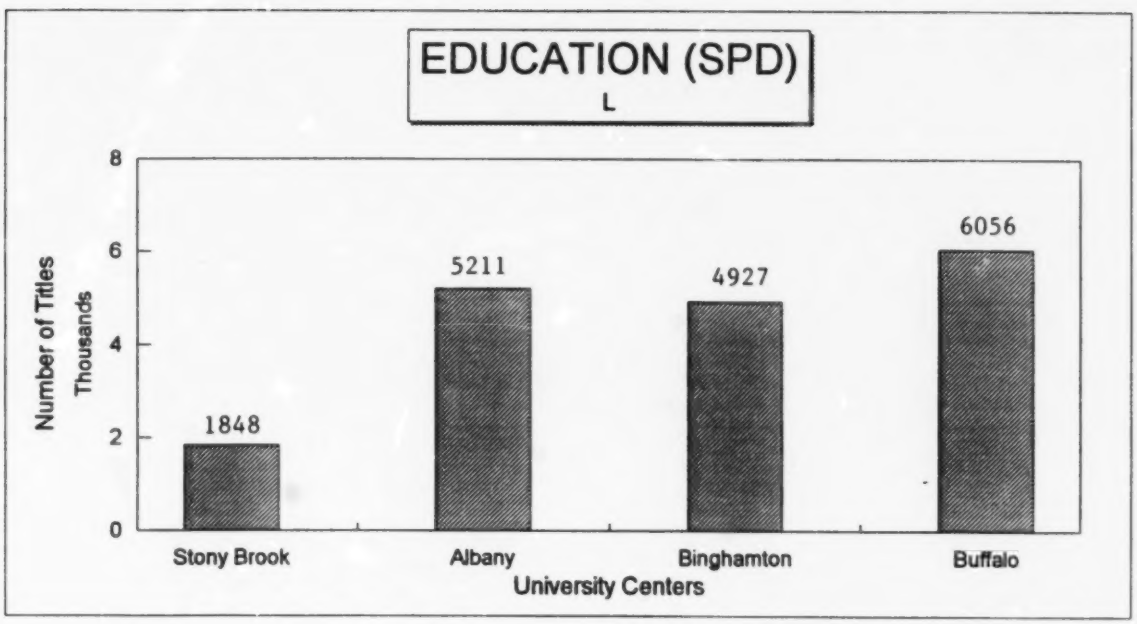
GRAPH 17


EARTH & SPACE SCIENCE
GB, QE
Number of Titles
Thousands
4
3
2
1
0
3181
1409
2374
1308
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

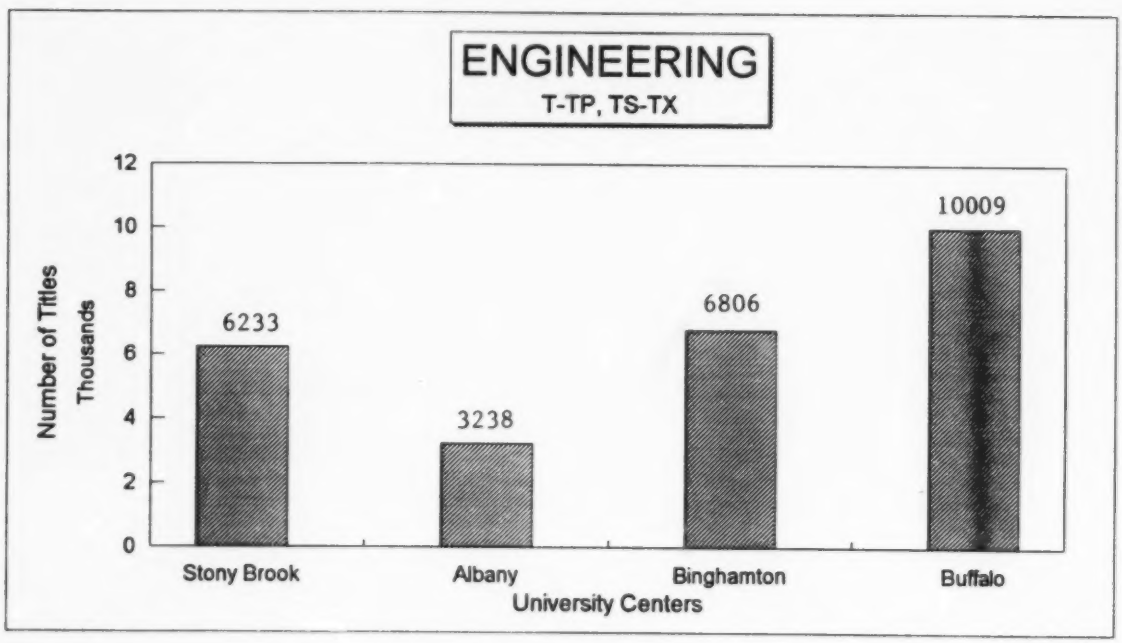
GRAPH 18


ECONOMICS
H-HE, HG
Number of Titles
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
1237
1568
2080
1763
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

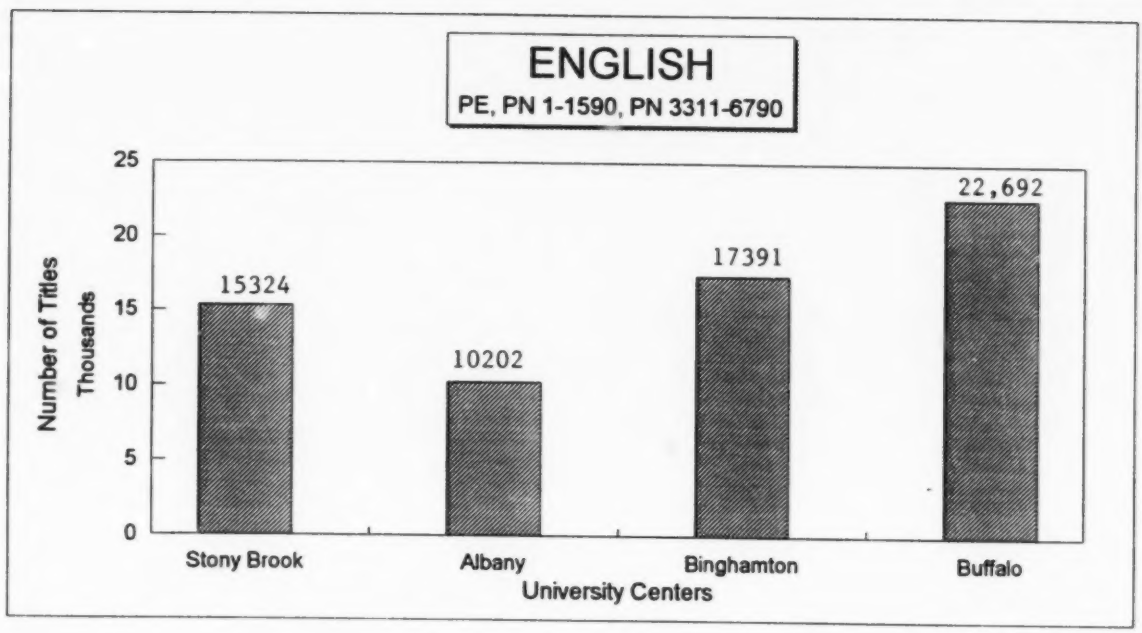
GRAPH 19


EDUCATION (SPD)
L
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
1848
5211
4927
6056
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

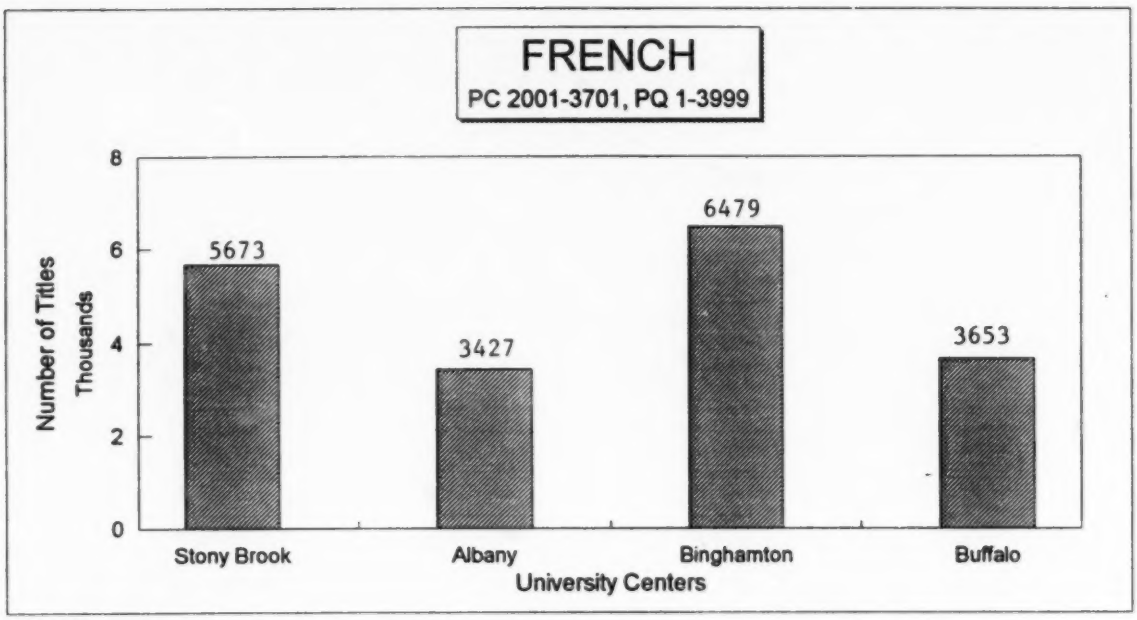
GRAPH 20


ENGINEERING
T-TP, TS-TX
Number of Titles
Thousands
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
6233
3238
6806
10009
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

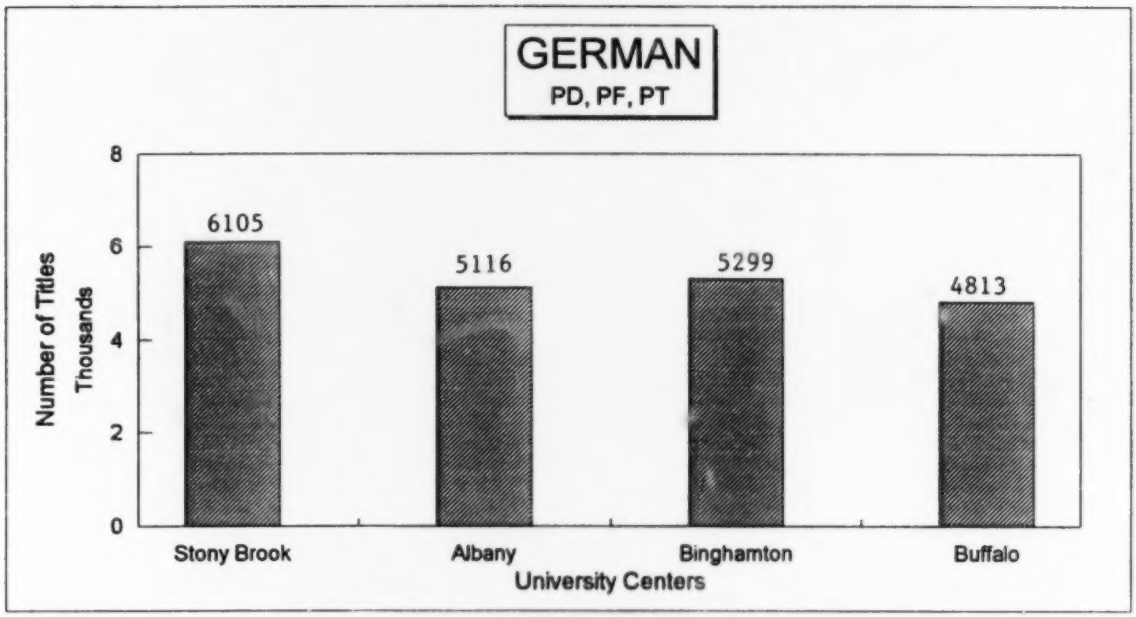
GRAPH 21


ENGLISH
PE, PN 1-1590, PN 3311-6790
Number of Titles
Thousands
25
20
15
10
5
0
15324
10202
17391
22,692
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

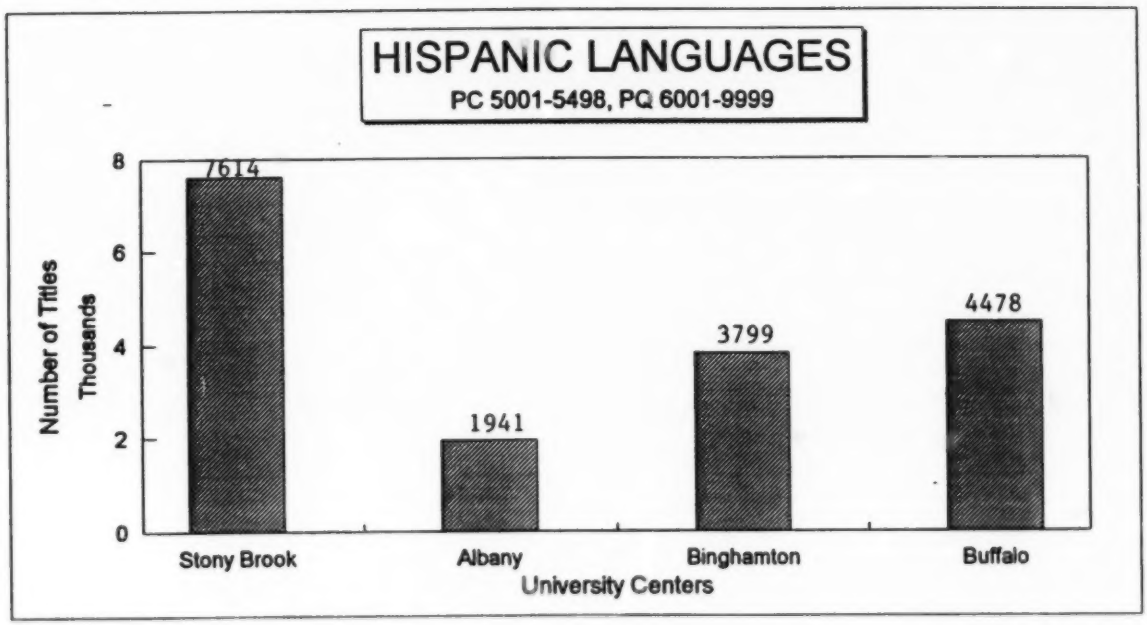
GRAPH 22


FRENCH
PC 2001-3701, PQ 1-3999
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
5673
3427
6479
3653
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

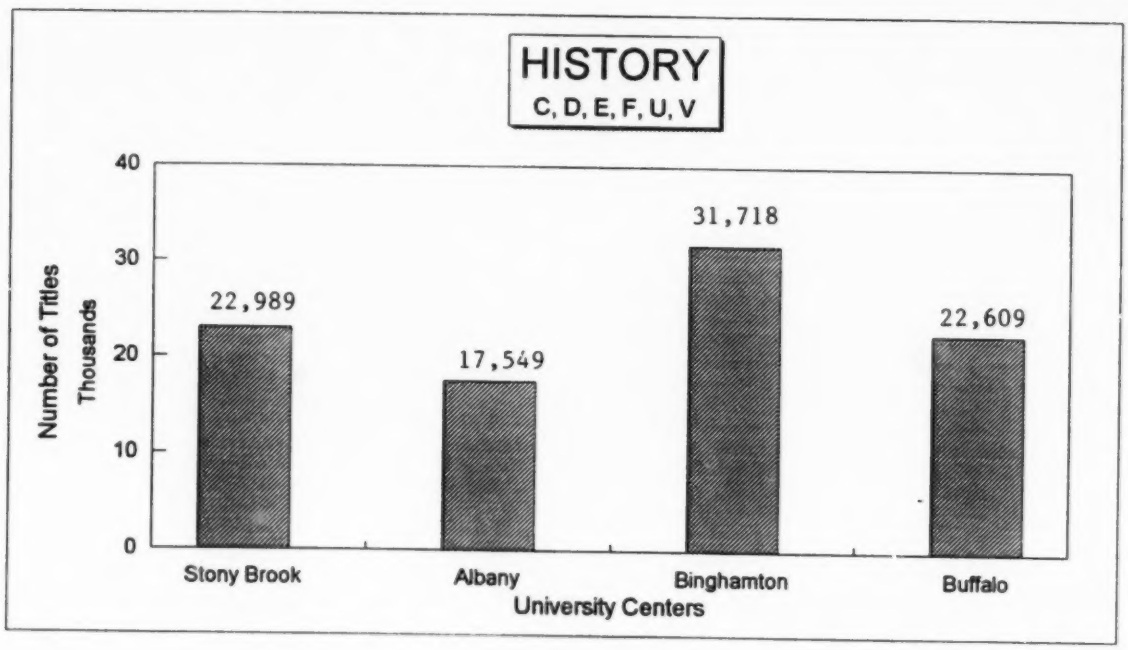
GRAPH 23


GERMAN
PD, PF, PT
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
6105
5116
5299
4813
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

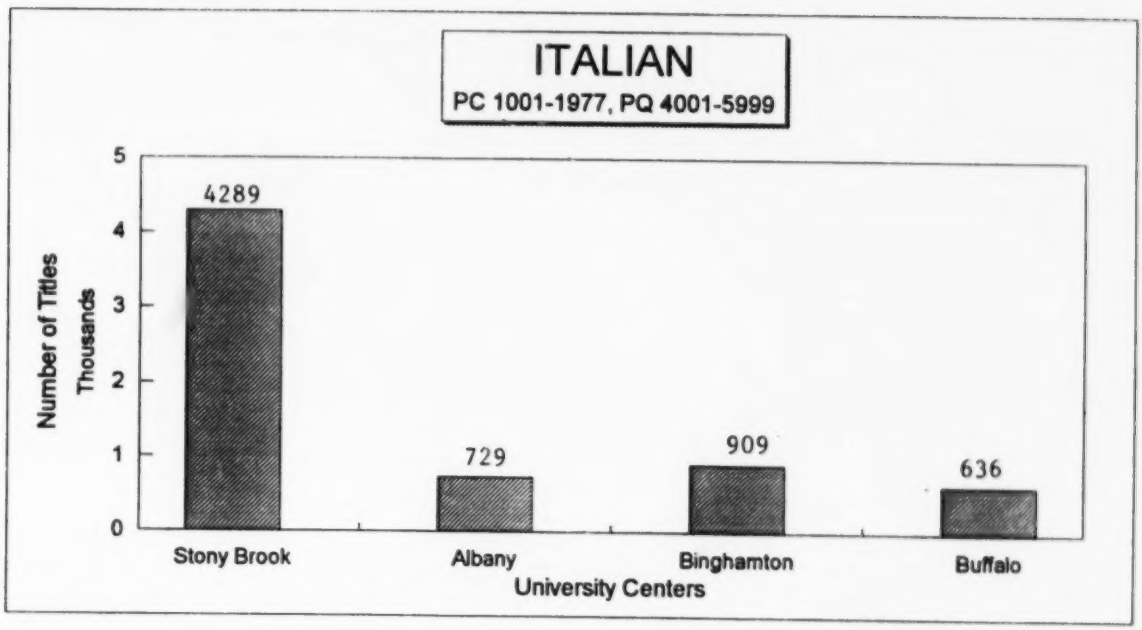
GRAPH 24


HISPANIC LANGUAGES
PC 5001-5498, PQ 6001-9999
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
7614
1941
3799
4478
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

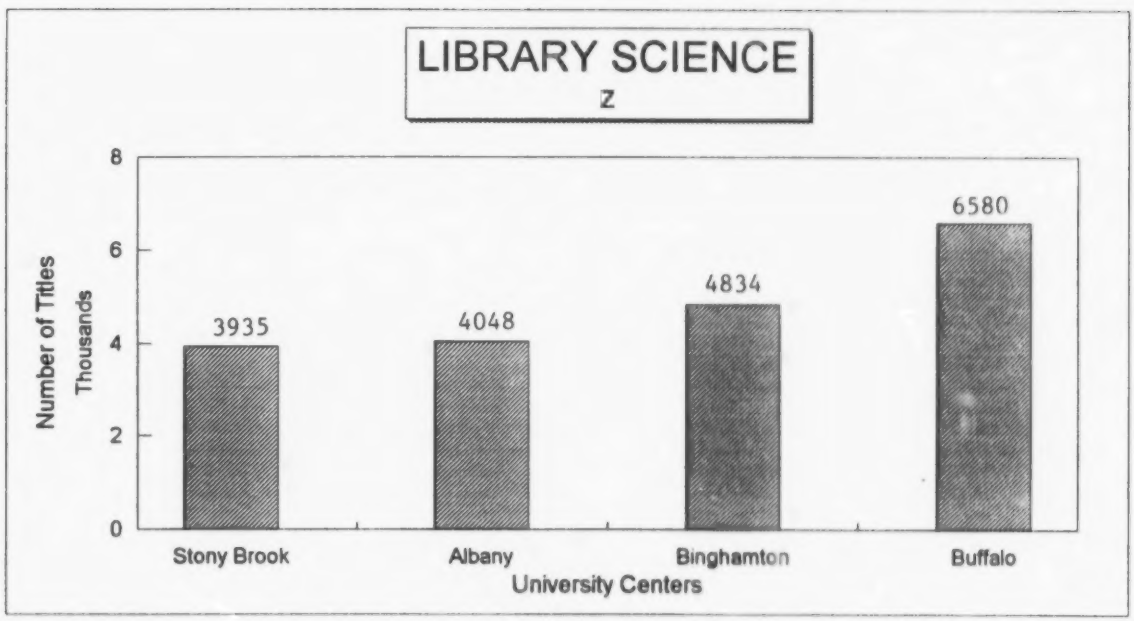
GRAPH 25


HISTORY
C, D, E, F, U, V
Number of Titles
Thousands
40
30
20
10
0
22,989
17,549
31,718
22,609
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

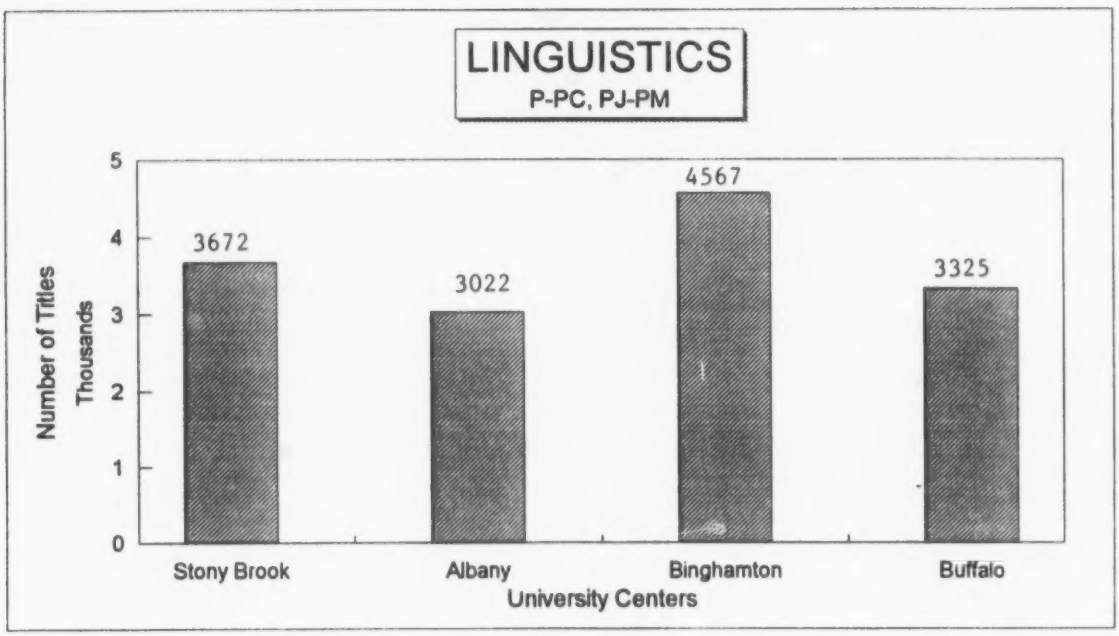
GRAPH 26


ITALIAN
PC 1001-1977, PQ 4001-5999
Number of Titles
Thousands
5
4
3
2
1
0
4289
729
909
636
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

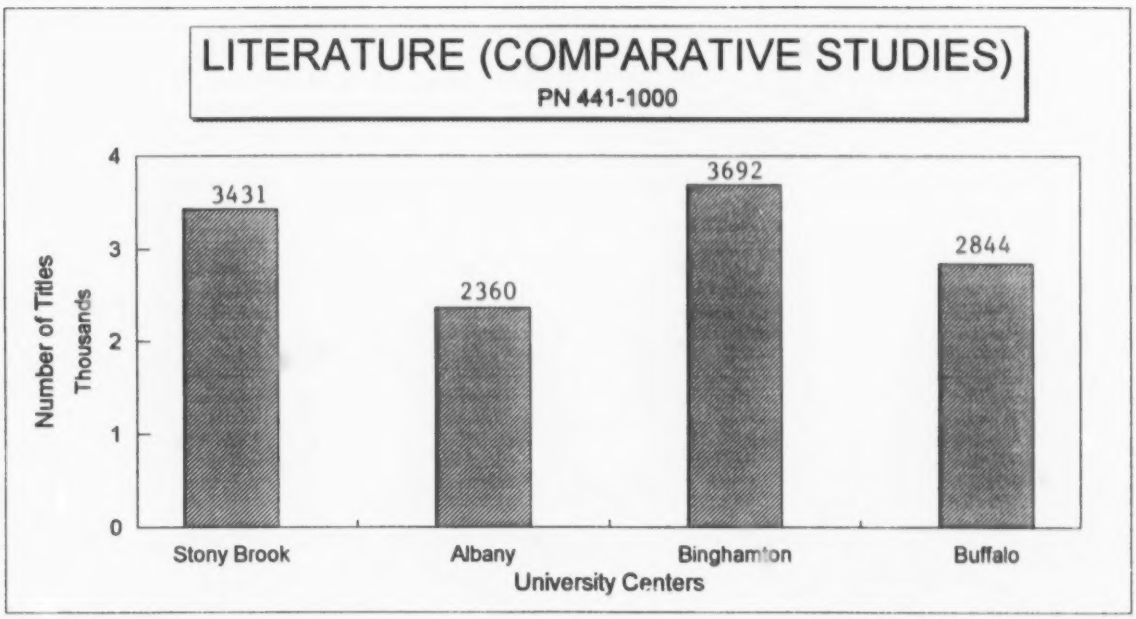
GRAPH 27


LIBRARY SCIENCE
Z
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
3935
4048
4834
6580
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

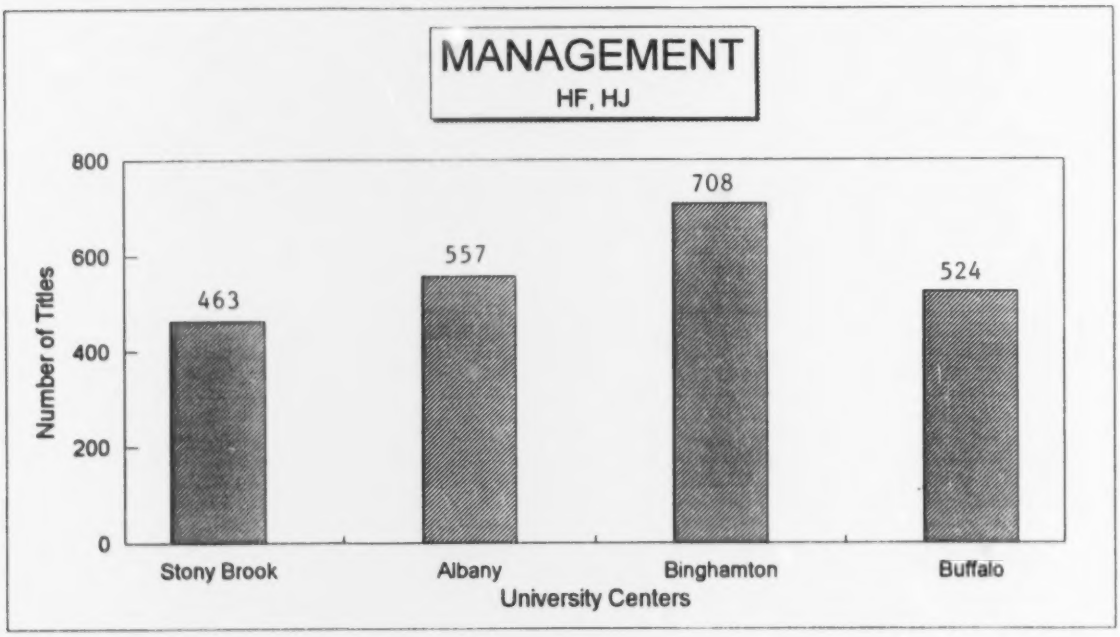
GRAPH 28


LINGUISTICS
P-PC, PJ-PM
Number of Titles
Thousands
5
4
3
2
1
0
3672
3022
4567
3325
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

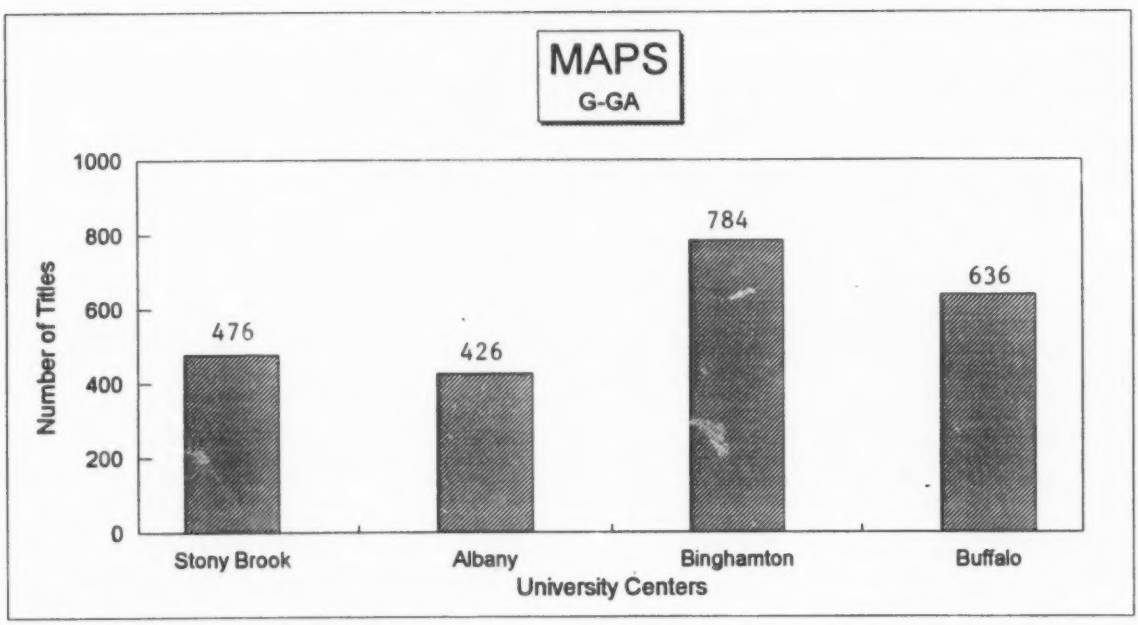
GRAPH 29


LITERATURE (COMPARATIVE STUDIES)
PN 441-1000
Number of Titles
Thousands
4
3
2
1
0
3431
2360
3692
2844
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

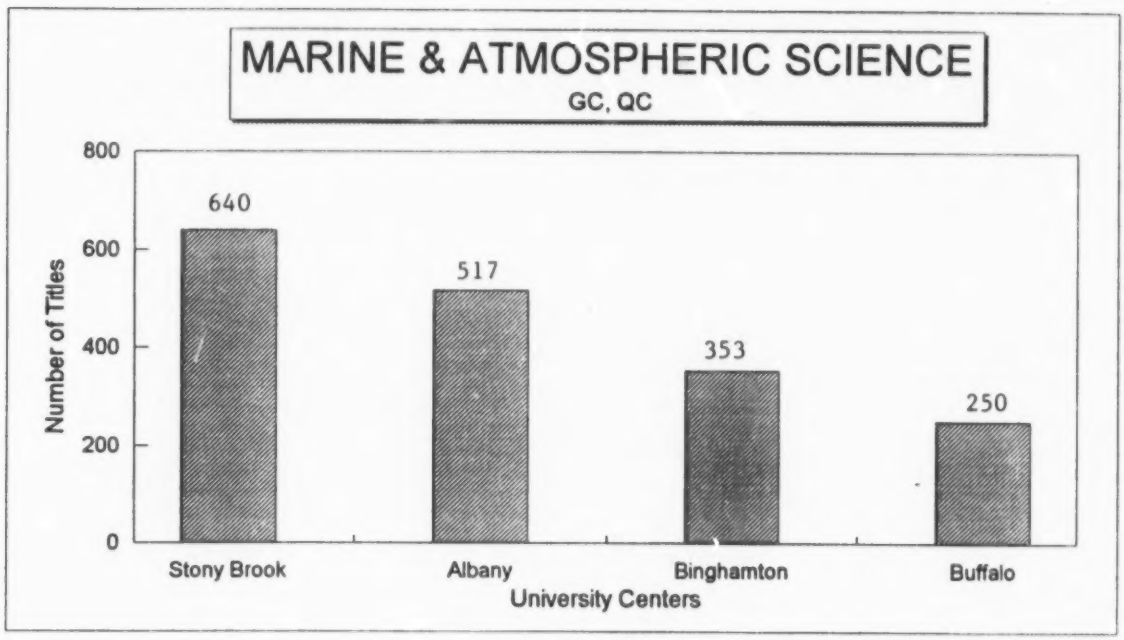
GRAPH 30


MANAGEMENT
HF, HJ
800
600
400
200
0
Number of Titles
463
557
708
524
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

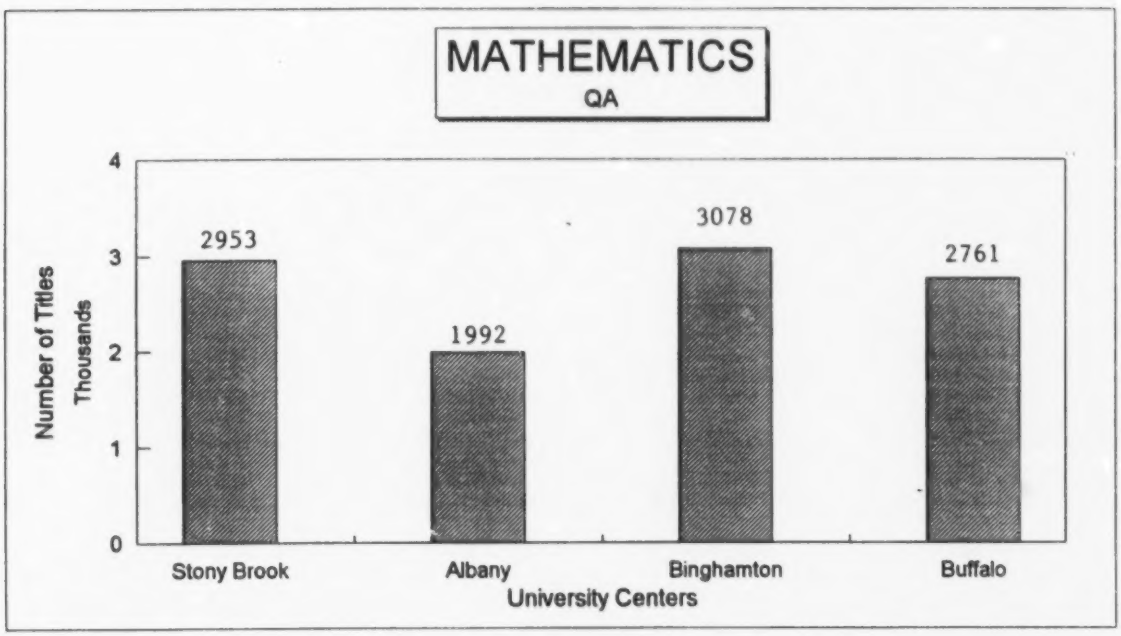
GRAPH 31


MAPS
G-GA
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Number of Titles
476
426
784
636
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

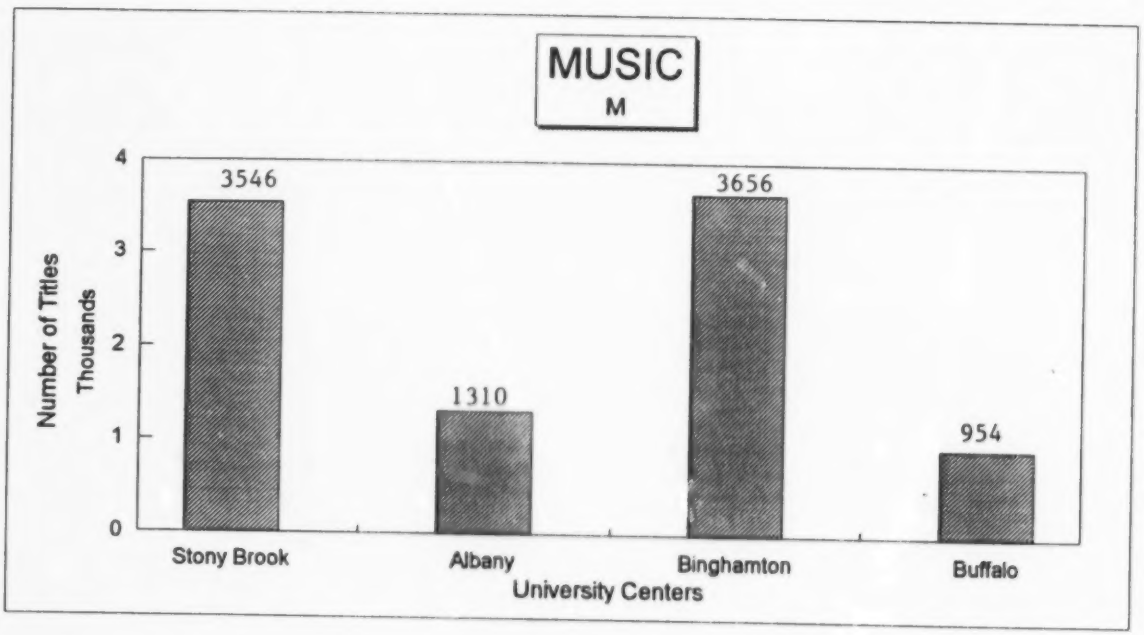
GRAPH 32


MARINE & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE
GC, QC
800
600
400
200
0
Number of Titles
640
517
353
250
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

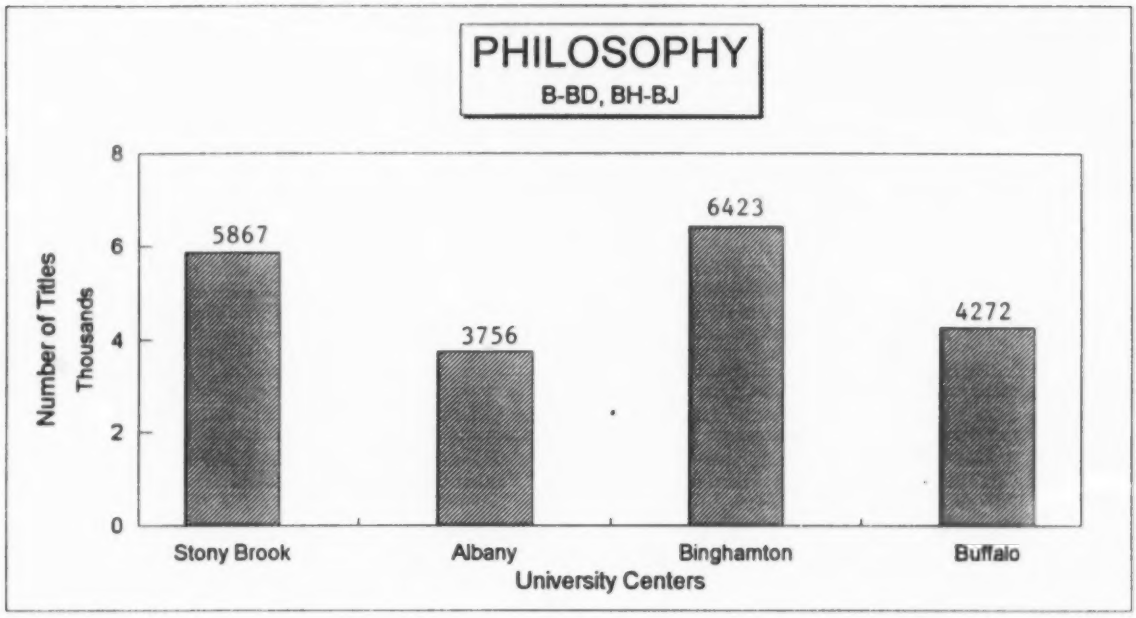
GRAPH 33


MATHEMATICS
QA
Number of Titles
Thousands
4
3
2
1
0
2953
1992
3078
2761
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

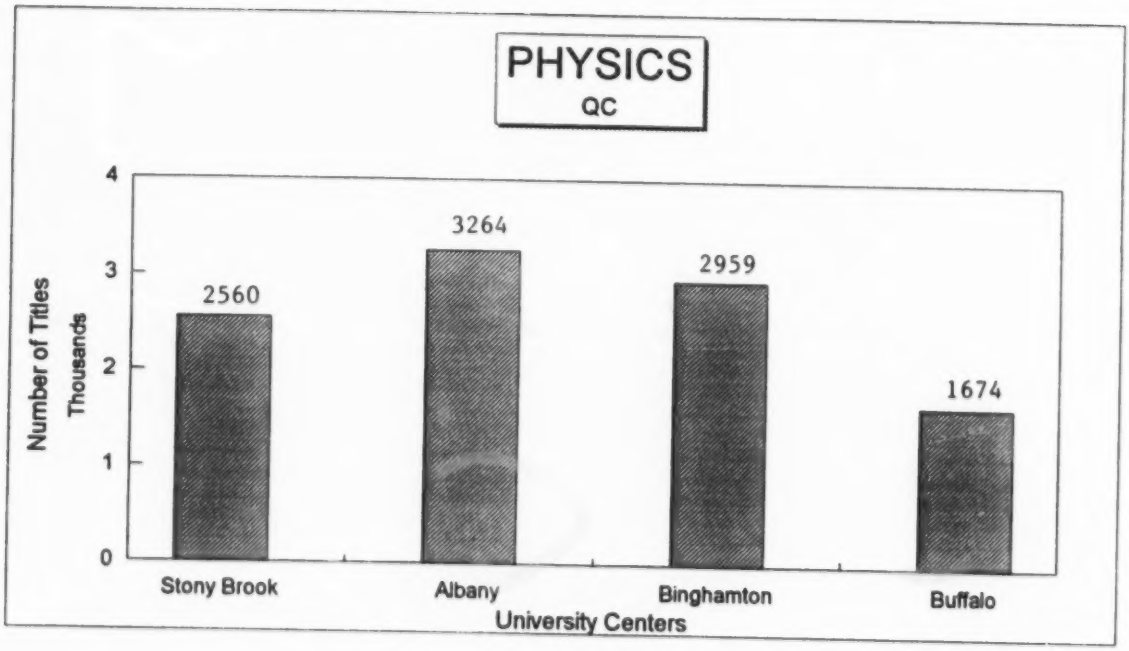
GRAPH 34


MUSIC
M
Number of Titles
Thousands
4
3
2
1
0
3546
1310
3656
954
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

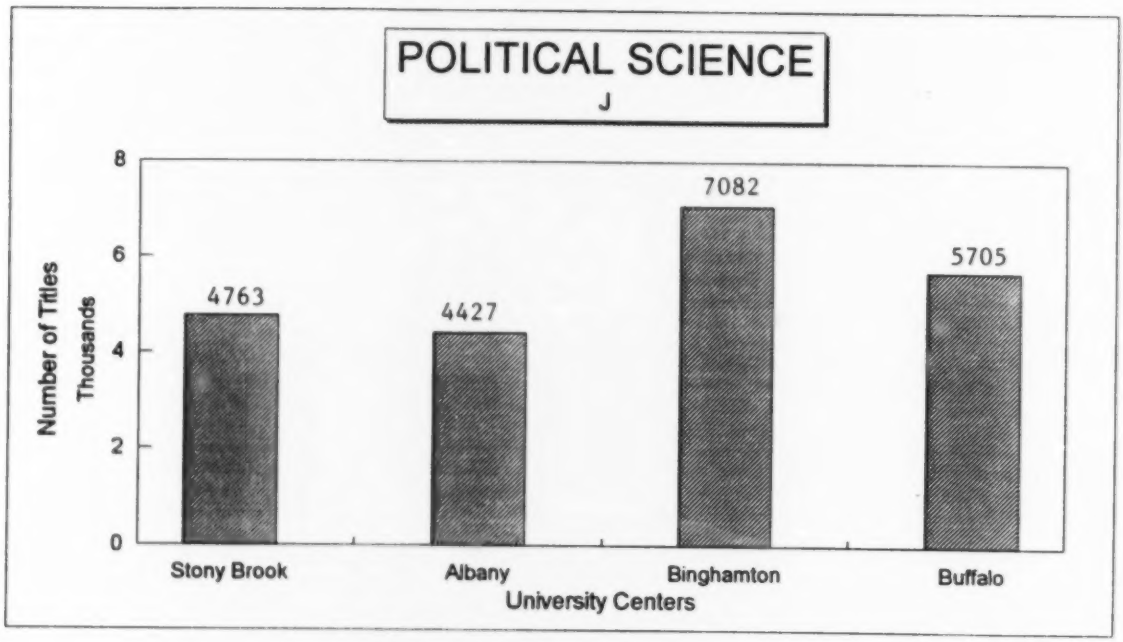
GRAPH 35


PHILOSOPHY
B-BD, BH-BJ
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
5867
3756
6423
4272
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

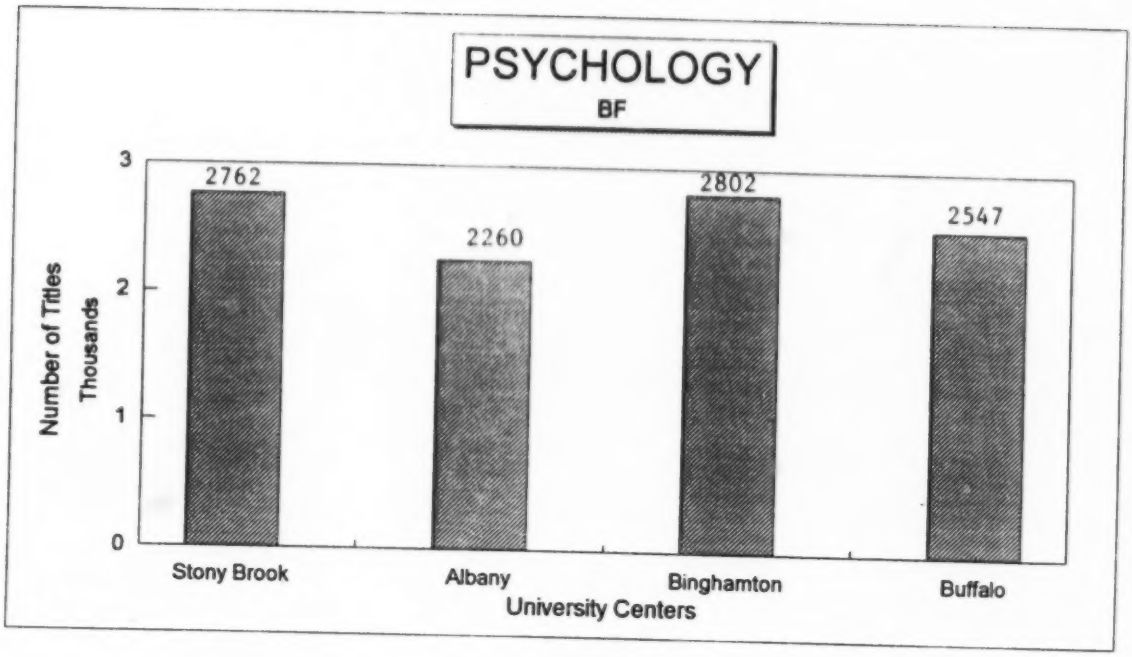
GRAPH 36


PHYSICS
QC
Number of Titles
Thousands
4
3
2
1
0
2560
3264
2959
1674
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

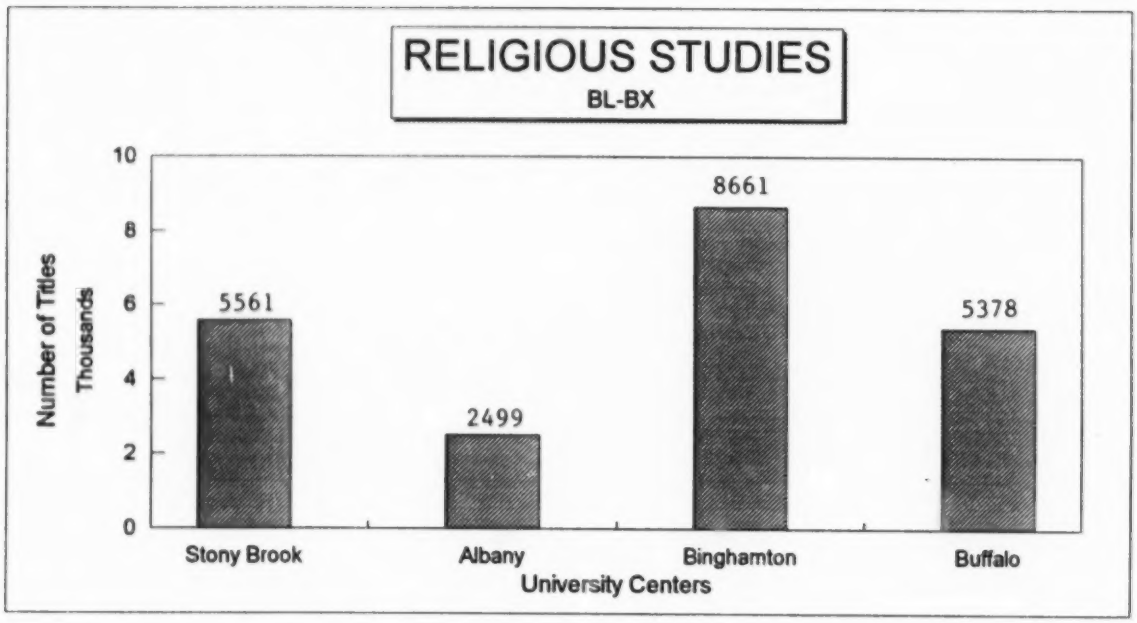
GRAPH 37


POLITICAL SCIENCE
J
Number of Titles
Thousands
8
6
4
2
0
4763
4427
7082
5705
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

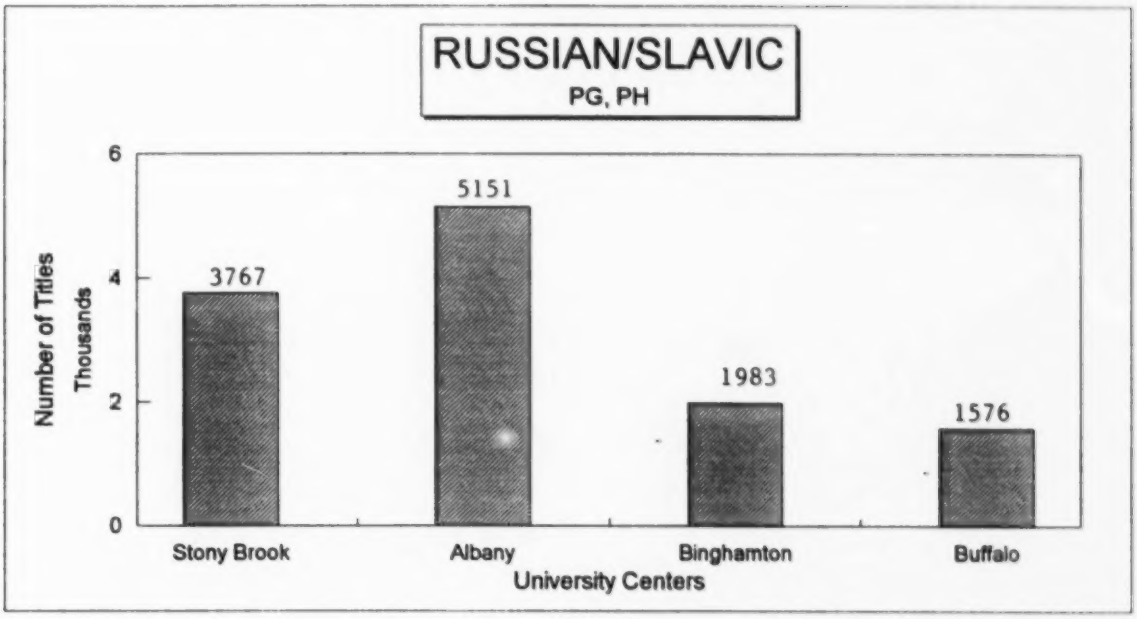
GRAPH 38


PSYCHOLOGY
BF
Number of Titles
Thousands
3
2
1
0
2762
2260
2802
2547
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

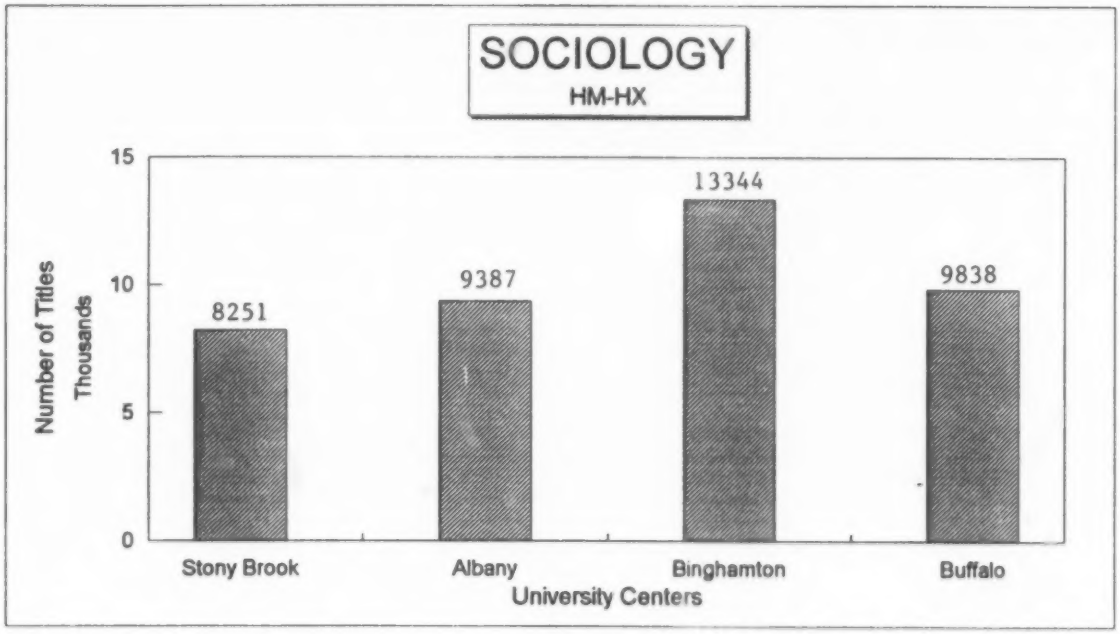
GRAPH 39


RELIGIOUS STUDIES
BL-BX
Number of Titles
Thousands
10
8
6
4
2
0
5561
2499
8661
5378
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

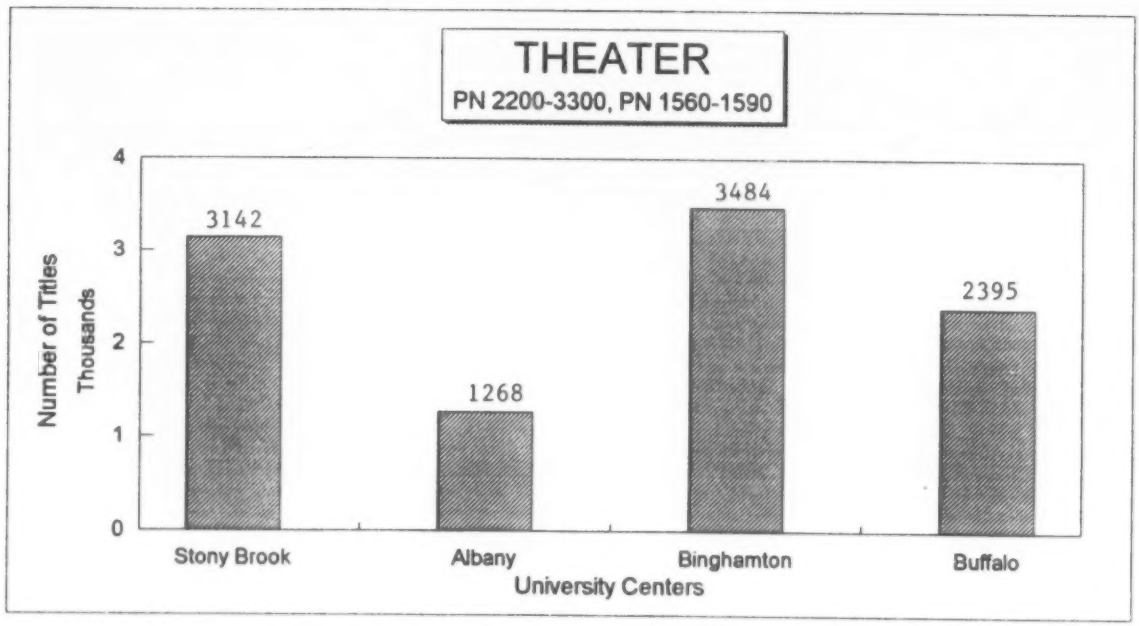
GRAPH 40


RUSSIAN/SLAVIC
PG, PH
Number of Titles
Thousands
6
4
2
0
3767
5151
1983
1576
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

GRAPH 41


SOCIOLOGY
HM-HX
Number of Titles
Thousands
15
10
5
0
8251
9387
13344
9838
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers

GRAPH 42


THEATER
PN 2200-3300, PN 1560-1590
Number of Titles
Thousands
4
3
2
1
0
3142
1268
3484
2395
Stony Brook
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo
University Centers